



## Cambridge retains lead in world traitor league

CAMBRIDGE University's production of twentieth century traitors has, alas, been world class. Some colleges, admittedly, have done better (or worse) than others. Trinity clearly tops the university league of KGB moles (chief among them Kim Philby, John Cairncross, Guy Burgess and Anthony Blunt), as it does of Nobel laureates. Oxford's record on both Soviet moles and Nobel prizes is inferior to Cambridge's, but there have been repeated suggestions, most recently in yesterday's *Guardian* (or you might wish to say Wednesday's Washington press conference), that Oxford's mole production has been seriously underestimated.

The first significant attempt to boost the reputation of Oxford traitors came in 1981 when Chapman Pincher's claim that Sir Roger Hollis, graduate of Worcester College, Oxford, and director general of MI5 from 1956 to

1965, had been a Soviet spy, made the front pages. Mr Pincher's story was subsequently repeated in *Spycatcher* by his principal source, Peter Wright. It has since been authoritatively dismissed by, among others, Oleg Gordievsky, who worked as a British mole within the KGB from 1974 to

1985. In 1987, there were other claims that, although Hollis was innocent, his MI5 deputy, Graham Mitchell, of Magdalene College, Oxford, had been a Soviet super-mole. The circle of mole hunters who still credit that implausible tale is probably even smaller than those who believe in the guilt of the much-maligned Hollis.

Ironically, the KGB buried its only known opportunity over the past decade to recruit an Oxford mole within MI5. On Easter Sunday, 1983, a middle-ranking MI5 officer, Michael Bettaney,

KGB claims of an Oxford spy ring to match Cambridge's "magnificent five" seem less than convincing, says Christopher Andrew graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, stuffed an envelope of MI5 documents through the letter box of the KGB resident (head of station) in London. Arkadi Guk. Bettaney, however, had failed to grasp that Guk's role within the KGB somewhat resembled that of Inspector Clouseau within the French State. Guk dismissed the approach as an MI5 provocation. Two further packets of highly classified documents pushed through his letter box by Bettaney were interpreted as further provocations by the hapless Guk. Bettaney was later sentenced to 23 years in jail.

Now the former KGB First Chief (foreign intelligence) Directorate claims that it will produce detailed evidence of Oxford traitors whose work, it

alleges, was as "crucial" as that of the Cambridge moles. There has been no doubt for some time that the KGB (then the NKVD) was recruiting in Oxford as well as Cambridge during the 1930s. A decade ago, I interviewed on BBC *Timewatch* the retired Oxford don Jenifer Hart, who described the unsuccessful attempt to recruit her by a KGB controller. If the former KGB really does open its Oxford archives, they will undoubtedly reveal successes as well as failures.

For the moment, however, we should be naive to take KGB publicity entirely at its face value. This time last year, as reported in *The Times*, the KGB released allegedly sensational KGB files which, according to Oleg Tsarev of the KGB public relations department (who is also involved in the recent publicity about the Oxford revelations) showed that in May, 1941, Rudolf Hess, after his flight to Scotland, gave the British Hitler's invasion plans against the Soviet Union. Few Western historians take that remarkable allegation seriously.

Mr Tsarev's claims that Oxford moles played as crucial a role as their Cambridge counterparts also appear at first sight less than convincing. Since the second world war, the KGB has privately identified five of its agents as abler than the rest. All were Cambridge graduates: Philip, Cairncross, Blunt, Burgess and Donald Maclean. After the release of the film *The Magnificent Seven* in 1960, the KGB began calling them "the magnificent five". The claim that Maclean was "by far the most important Soviet agent in the Cambridge group" is equally implausible.

For the moment, it is reasonable to suspect that part of the former KGB's motive for a selective release of files on some of its past successes derives from a desire to rehabilitate its tarnished reputation. The most important KGB documents to become available since last August's coup are, probably, not those promised us by Mr Tsarev, but those collected by Mr Gordievsky during his 11 years as a British mole.

Mr Gordievsky's documents include KGB directives on operations in Britain, the United States and elsewhere, as recently as the beginning of the Gorbachev era. They reveal a KGB which, by the 1980s, was very far from the glory days of its Oxford recruitment in the 1930s.

Dr Christopher Andrew, director of studies in history at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is co-author of *KGB: The Inside Story*.

## Scott creates fine sequel to the Fifth Man

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE unmasking of the KGB archives in Moscow has added a new twist to the decades-old hunt for British moles working for the Russians during and after the second world war. Just as the search for the Fifth Man created a literary industry of its own, so the attempts to identify the mysterious "Scott", leader of an Oxford spy ring, will generate a heated debate.

The Oxford ring never achieved the cause célèbre status of the famous Cambridge ring, partly because none of the suspects defected to Moscow. However, the reference to the leader of the Oxford ring with his codename Scott in the files, which are to be published in a deal with the Russian intelligence service, indicates that the more powerful and influential Cambridge spy team may have been backed up by an effective second espionage group.

Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, referred to the Oxford ring in his controversial book *Spycatcher*. He said a left-wing dining and discussion club called Clarendon which met during the 1930s was a centre for Soviet espionage recruitment. He named two members of the ring including Bernard Floud, a Labour MP, who committed suicide shortly after being interrogated by MI5 on suspicion of being a Soviet agent.

Mr Wright made no mention of an agent codenamed Scott. Yesterday, Oleg Gordievsky, the former KGB officer who worked for the British secret intelligence service MI6, said he was not aware of an Oxford ring and did not know who Scott might be. According to the KGB files, Scott was an old Etonian who held a senior

position in the Foreign Office. Two names have emerged in recent years: men whose careers were affected by a degree of mystery, intrigue and suspicion. One was Peter Wilson, former chairman of Sotheby's, who died in 1984, and worked for MI6 during the second world war. Throughout much of his career there were rumours that he was the Fifth Man in the Philby, Burgess, Maclean and Blunt spy scandals. The rumours were fuelled by his sudden departure from Sotheby's in 1979, four days after the exposure of Anthony Blunt as a former Soviet spy.

Mr Wilson was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford. While serving with MI6, he worked in Washington.

Chapman Pincher, the author of spy books, said yesterday: "Peter Wright told me that Peter Wilson was suspected by MI5."

The other candidate was Sir Anthony Rumbold, a former senior British diplomat, who was alleged to have been named by a Soviet defector. Rupert Alanson, the Tory MP for Torbay who writes under the pseudonym Nigel West, said in his book *The Friends: Britain's Post-War Secret Intelligence Operations*: "Rumbold had enjoyed a lifelong friendship with Donald Maclean. He had been best man at Rumbold's first marriage. There was no new evidence against Rumbold, so the case was passed to MI5 and shelved."

Blunt, who died in 1983, was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He joined the Foreign Office in 1935 and had postings in Washington, Prague, Paris, London, Thailand and Vienna.



Fountain of gold: Nicky Harris, of Bonhams, holding a 1903 Waterman fountain pen, expected to fetch up to £7,000 at auction in London tomorrow. It is thought that only about five of the pens still exist

## Hospitals face £200m deficit

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

LONDON'S hospitals could be overspent by £200 million by the end of the financial year, according to health authority managers. The size of the deficit, more than four times higher than appears in published plans, could spell disaster for big institutions unless swift action is taken.

Financial plans for the four Thames regions show that they have set aside £45 million this year in contingency funds to help hospitals in difficulty. But managers at the annual conference of the National Association of Health Authorities and

Trusts in Harrogate said that the health authorities were using accounting devices to disguise the amount being held back, which was in reality much higher. Much of the growth money allocated to London this year is being held in reserve to shore up services rather than to expand them, they said.

John Cooper, chief executive of the Royal Free Hospital trust, said: "It is widely believed that far more extensive contingency reserves are being made by the regions which could be as much as £200 million."

A report from the King's Fund Commission earlier this week recommended the closure of at least 15 hospitals and 5,000 beds in London over the next 18 years, but managers said that the time scale was too long. "Major decisions have got to be made within the year," David Marlow, chief executive of Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte hospitals, said.

University College and Middlesex hospitals are already facing a £20 million shortfall on their contract income for this year. Charing Cross Hospital has set aside

£18 million this year and £25 million next year. St Bartholomew's is rumoured to be in a similar position.

The true situation in London is worse than acknowledged because the special hospitals, including the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, are funded separately and are not part of the internal market.

A government enquiry under Sir Bernard Tomlinson, which is expected to recommend immediate measures to avert disaster, is due to report to ministers in the autumn.

# 20% OFF ALL GARDEN FURNITURE AT B&Q

**WHILE STOCKS LAST**

Offer includes: resin and aluminium patio suites, garden tables and chairs, loungers, sunbeds, hammocks, co-ordinating cushions, parasols and parasol bases, cane tables and chairs.

**THIS FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY**  
**26th JUNE TO 29th JUNE**

20% off marked prices offer excludes the purchase of gift vouchers and the use of discount cards and coupons and is available to personal shoppers only.  
60% of products at B&Q have been at the marked price for at least 28 days before 26th June.

**B&Q**

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Open verdict given on sunken vessel

Improved shipping identification procedures were called for yesterday by an inquest jury which returned open verdicts on five trawlers who died when their boat sank in the Strait of Dover last August. The 43-tonne *Ocean Hound* sank at night, probably after being hit by two ships. The jury foreman at the inquest in Brixham, Devon, recommended that identification devices should be fitted to ships, and the coroner said in his summing-up: "Investigations of this nature could be made so much easier if ships carry a form of automatic signalling device which would indicate their identity. The trawlers were the skipper and co-owner, Alan Nicholson, 37, his son James, 17, Keith Currie, 54, Mark Davies, 26 and Andrew Nash, 30. The inquest was told by Keith Dixon, of the transport department's Marine Accidents Investigation Branch, that it was impossible to trace the vessels that collided with the trawler. The *Ocean Hound* was probably clipped by a ship off the Kent coast at 11.37pm on August 10 and capsized. It appears to have drifted for almost six hours before possibly being smashed and sunk by an impact from another unknown craft.

### Judge faces questions

Tables will be turned on a crown court judge tomorrow when he will face questions from the public. Judge Fox QC, will be on hand to answer queries from people attending what is believed to be the first open day of its kind, at Teesside combined courts in Middlesbrough. On view will be the judges' chambers, their retiring and dining rooms, a jury room, a civil court, three crown courts, including one equipped with a video link for sensitive evidence, administrative offices and the cells. The Lord Chancellor's department has chosen the Teesside complex as it is one of the country's newest, having been opened last month by Lord Justice Taylor, the new Lord Chief Justice. Other courts elsewhere in the country are expected to be opened to the public later this year.

### Hope for heart victims

Magnesium injected into the veins of heart attack victims can reduce deaths by a quarter, according to a study published in this week's *Lancet*. Dr Kent Woods and colleagues at the University of Leicester and Leicestershire Royal Infirmary tested the treatment on 2,316 patients. They administered magnesium sulphate intravenously over a 24-hour period as soon as possible after the patient arrived in hospital. The results showed that for every 1,000 patients treated, 25 lives were saved. "This is a simple, safe and cheap treatment for suspected acute heart attack, costing no more than a few pounds per patient treated," Dr Woods said. Professor Desmond Julian of the British Heart Foundation said that it was likely that the use of magnesium would become routine.

### Chess win confirmed

England has finished in tenth place in the World Chess Olympics in Manila after the end of the last adjourned games. Russia, headed by Gary Kasparov, the world champion, took the gold medal with 39 points out of a possible 56, with Uzbekistan the silver with 35 points and Armenia the bronze with 34.5. The other top teams, in order, were America, Latvia, Iceland, Croatia, Georgia and Ukraine. The challenge from the fragmented states of the former Soviet Union proved too much for England who had been seeded second before the event. Especially outstanding was the performance of Uzbekistan, whose team included only one grandmaster. The English team finished just ahead of Germany, Czechoslovakia, China, Hungary, Sweden, Holland and France.

### Trouser rule contested

Preparations for the annual degree ceremony at Birmingham University next month have led some women who will be graduating to challenge a ruling on who can wear trousers. Letters from university administrators to 2,500 students who will be awarded their degrees state that men should wear a dark suit, white shirt and tie while women ought to be attired in dark skirt and white blouse. But some women want the right to wear trousers and have collected 1,000 names in protest at the ruling, which they say is sexist and old-fashioned. The petition is being sent to Professor Sir Michael Thompson, the vice-chancellor. Matthew Crulie, the students' guild president, was assured yesterday by administrators, however, that no woman would be barred from the degree awards for wearing trousers.

### New C4 chief named

Sir Michael Bishop, right, is to be the next chairman of Channel 4 Television. It was announced yesterday. Already deputy chairman, he takes up his new position on the board later in the year. David Plowright becomes deputy chairman. The outgoing chairman Sir Richard Attenborough said that the new appointments would ensure the continuation of the channel's editorial quality and independence.

### Schoolboy detained

A 15-year-old schoolboy with convictions for rape and burglary was found guilty at the Old Bailey of robbery and possessing an imitation firearm. Judge Coombe, QC, ordered the boy, of Wandsworth, south-west London, to be detained for three years in addition to the two years and ten months he is serving for rape. In December 1990 the boy was given a two-year supervision order for burglary and possession of a weapon. Since then he has been found guilty of four burglaries. Last November, on bail charged with raping a girl aged 14, he robbed a youth at gunpoint.

### Arsonist jailed

A woman who set fire to a nursing home, killing a resident, was jailed for eight years yesterday. Doris Simpson, 83, died after being overcome by smoke when Ninal Uduku, 34, set fire to The Limes in Keighley, West Yorkshire, last June. Leeds Crown Court was told. Louis Godfrey, for the prosecution, said that Uduku had started the fire because the home was losing £2,000 a month. Uduku, of Woodford Green, northeast London, denied arson and manslaughter.

### CORRECTIONS

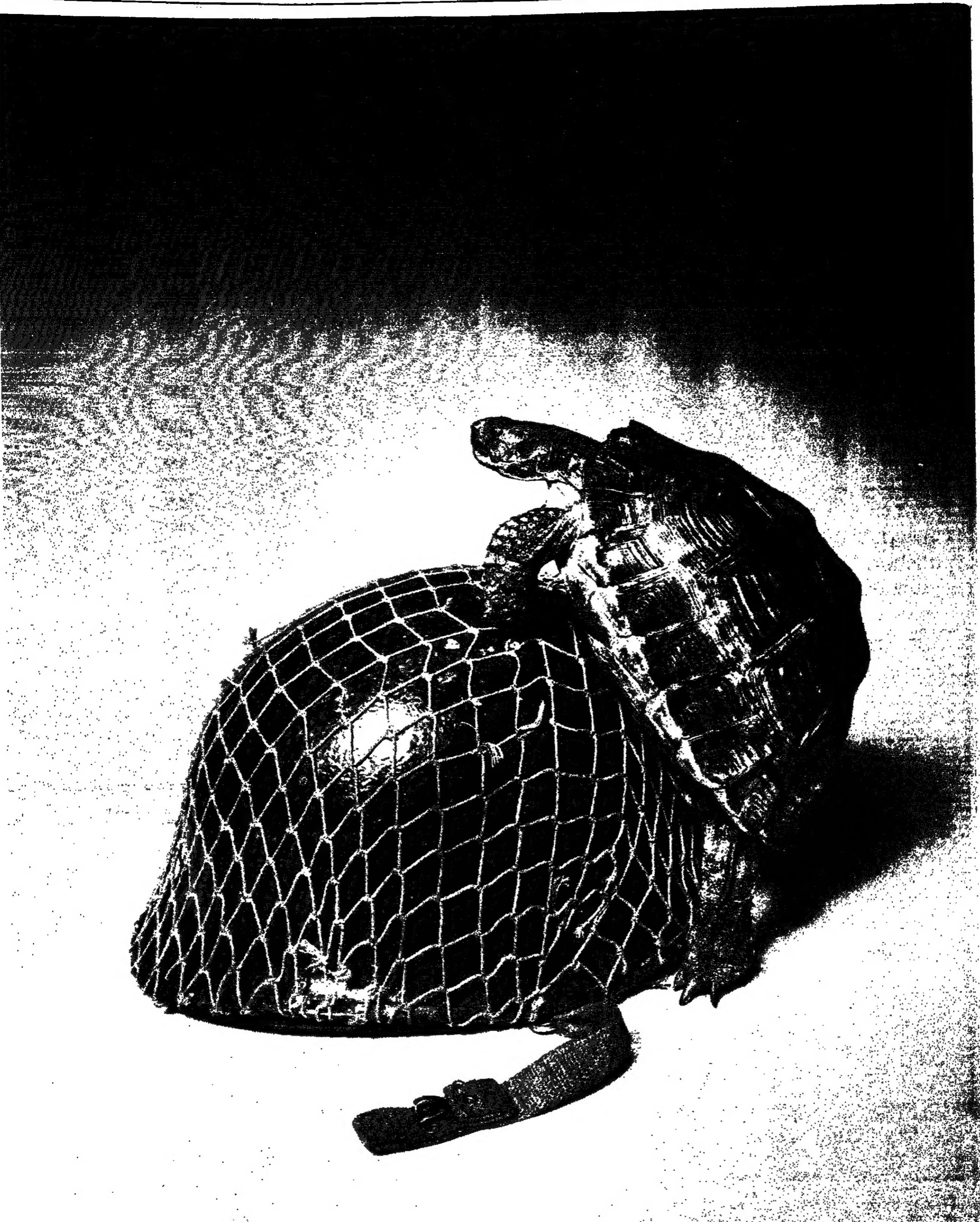
In our report yesterday of Mr Irving Scholar's successful libel action we said that Mr Scholar had authorised the sale of the footballer Paul Gascoigne to the Italian club Lazio. Mr Scholar has asked us to point out that he did not authorise this sale and was opposed to it throughout his time at Tottenham Hotspur football club.

**Global Biodiversity**, the new encyclopaedia of the earth's living organisms, is published by Chapman and Hall, and not, as reported yesterday, by the compilers, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.



Fishermen  
as cat





## Compatibility is never a problem with Apple Macintosh.

Finding the right partner can be one of life's more painful experiences.

But not if your name's Apple™ Macintosh. We're compatible with absolutely everything.

We work with other personal computers, host systems and their networks.

We can import and use MS-DOS® files, run industry-standard programs such as WordPerfect® and Lotus® 1-2-3®, and even run programs written in MS-DOS.

On top of all that, Apple Macintosh is renowned as the easiest personal computer in the world to use. Millions of people are more productive as a result and they find everyday tasks more enjoyable.

In fact, whatever type of work you do, and whether you're a dab hand or a novice in the field of personal computers, there's one thing you can be absolutely sure of.

Apple Macintosh is the perfect match.

To find out why Apple Macintosh is the perfect match for you, dial 100 and ask for Freefone Apple or return this coupon. Post to Naomi Lennon, Customer Care Administrator, Apple Computer U.K. Limited, FREEPOST, Information Centre, London SW15 2TY, making sure you include your postcode.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Business \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

 Apple™ Macintosh. The power to succeed.

Judges  
to re-  
on Su-

STOP PRESS FRAN

Last Minu

each week throughout the summer. The Times and IBC will bring you news of last minute bargains available for travellers in France. The latest information on bookings, flights, traffic delays and holiday ideas.

OFFERS



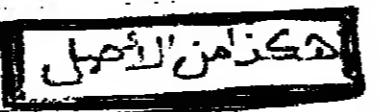
HONDA PRESENT

THE BEST DEALS

YOU'LL SEE

ALL SUMMER:

THEIR CARS.



## WHICH 'K' REG SHOULD YOU BUY? HERE'S A WELL CONSTRUCTED ARGUMENT FROM HONDA.

August 1st approaches. New car time.

And never before have drivers demanded so much from the cars they choose to drive.

Safety, economy, comfort, reliability, value, longevity, performance, room and, dare we say it, fun.

Are you looking for all these things in one car? Then look no further than your nearest Honda dealer.

### How a Honda is built.

Whatever else people may or may not know about Honda, most know that their reliability is almost legendary.

This reputation springs from Honda's almost fanatical attention to detail at every stage of the design and manufacturing process.

It's precisely this dedication that has won Honda six Formula One World Championships and millions of satisfied customers worldwide.

And Honda's quest for perfection doesn't just stop at engines. Every component in a Honda is designed and built to the same exacting standards.

The bodywork, for example, is constructed from the highest quality materials and then both painted and baked in an oven three times over.

So there is, after all, one thing that lasts as long as a Honda engine.

Honda bodywork.

### What about the extras?

The fact of the matter is, there are no extras. Honda believe people go out to buy a complete car, so that's the way they make them.

Complete with everything - it's what

makes all Hondas so affordable and such great value.

Take a look at just three from the range.

### The Accord.

Probably the most refined car in its class, the Accord 2.0i sports a superb 16-valve engine, anti-lock brakes and all-round double wishbone suspension.

It also boasts a standard level of equipment far beyond that of most other so-called luxury cars, with power steering,

superb handling and astonishing equipment levels also drove 'What Car?' to say "The handsome Honda does the job...why pay more?"

### What about the resale value?

Here again, we're happy to let the motoring press speak for Honda.

Of the Civic: "It will" said 'What Car?' magazine, "lose 10% less in its first year than its closest rival." They went on (and on, just like a Honda): "Rarely do we come across a car as well built as a Honda, even

at twice the price."

### Honda's quality guarantees.

As a measure of their faith in the quality and reliability of their cars Honda offer not one, but three warranties as standard.

Every Honda has a two-year unlimited mileage warranty backed with a two-year free recovery service.

Then, just to be on the safe side, you get a six-year perforation warranty and a three-year paintwork warranty.

So your Honda is not only guaranteed to keep its value and keep going. It's guaranteed to keep its looks too.

If you're still not convinced about what a great deal Hondas are, go and see your local dealer. And if he doesn't convince you, talk to someone even more persuasive.

Somebody who already owns one.



**HONDA**

To find out more about the Honda range call 0800 159 159.

To: Honda (UK) Information Service, PO Box 46, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW4 5BR.

T/R/K/B/I

(MR/MRS/MISS/MS) INITIALS SURNAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TELEPHONE

PRESENT CAR MAKE

MODEL YEAR OF  
REG. MONTH  
EXPECTED REPLACEMENT AGE IN  
UNDER 10

## Major threatens legal action despite 'negotiating triumph'

# 48-hour week 'not settled'

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN LISBON AND SHEILA GUNN

THE government is still prepared to mount a legal challenge to the EC directive setting a 48-hour maximum working week. John Major said yesterday, in spite of halting the compromise deal as a "negotiating triumph" for the employment secretary, Gillian Shephard.

The prime minister earned the cheers of Euro-sceptic MPs at Commons question time by saying that the issue had not been finally settled. Mrs Shephard, he said, had achieved an outcome which met all of Britain's most crucial objectives. "She has preserved the flexibility which employers and employees in the UK enjoy, and which is one of our greatest assets. However... this directive is still not agreed in the EC, and may not be agreed in the EC."

"It is still our case, irrespective of the negotiating triumph by Mrs Shephard yesterday, that the treaty base under which this has been brought forward is wrong, and if the treaty is passed we may still challenge it in the European Court."

The meeting of EC employment ministers, which had

been billed as the decisive battle in the two-year struggle over limiting the working week to 48 hours, dribbled to an inconclusive halt close to midnight on Wednesday. Mrs Shephard's brisk assertion that Britain had "won" however, is in dispute.

Instead of Britain's objections to a mandatory 48-hour limit on the working week taking centre stage, a Franco-German quarrel stalled a deal. A compromise which met several of Britain's loudest objections was agreed in principle but has not been nailed down. Mrs Shephard was in a good position to emphasise the changes which suited her, underline that the law could not even be finalised until December at the earliest, and distract attention from the concessions which Britain had made. On a tactical level, Mrs Shephard's claim of victory is fair. Where her mixture of obstinacy and compromise has left the government's strategy on EC social law is another matter.

The version of the draft directive on working hours which the Portuguese govern-

ment presented to the ministers on Wednesday morning had been watered down with Britain's concerns in mind. German agreement would have been required for a majority vote to pass the directive, and the Germans insisted that such a controversial set of changes should be unanimously agreed.

The Portuguese chairman offered Britain three changes. Any state can choose to apply the "voluntary principle" that any worker can work more than 48 hours by choice. The overtime done by Britain's 2.5 million workers who work weeks of longer than 48 hours would have to be listed by their employers with the lists open to inspection by the Health and Safety Executive. The exemption would last at least until the year 2002, when it would be reviewed.

Earlier versions of the directive had stipulated that Sunday should "in principle" be the day of rest. The latest wording does not specify any day by name. Lastly, the text was altered to allow local agreements between employers and unions to bypass the 48-hour limit. France had

wanted such deals restricted to national agreements.

Wednesday's negotiations made clear that Britain will now accept these concessions and the rest of the directive. "I made no concession," Mrs Shephard said afterwards — an assertion which was technically correct but misleading. Although all the visible movement on Wednesday was in Britain's direction, the day's haggling also established for the first time that the government will now swallow an unprecedented quantity of EC rule-making in labour practice.

If the directive is finally passed, four big changes will go on to the statute book:

- Workers must be guaranteed a minimum daily rest period of 11 consecutive hours.
- A weekly rest period must be no less than 35 consecutive hours.
- Every worker will be entitled to four weeks' paid holiday.
- Night work cannot last longer than eight hours in any 24-hour period.

British vision, page 13



Taylor: "We are storing up problems for the future"

# HOW YOU SPEND YOUR SECURED LOAN IS ENTIRELY UP TO YOUR WIFE.



Always wanted to own a Harley Davidson? Longing to try hang-gliding? Desperate to see the rainforests of South America?

Oh well.

Whatever it is your wife wants instead, a Halifax Secured Loan can make it possible. You can borrow between £3,000 and £15,000.

It's secured on your house so you don't even have to be an

existing Halifax customer. You can spend it on anything from the car of the year to the holiday of a lifetime.

And up until 30th June we're even offering a 1% discount.

If you would like some details call in to your nearest branch.

Alternatively give us a ring on 0800 500 235.

We'll send the information straight to your wife.



Get a little extra help.

DISCOUNT QUOTED IS ONLY AVAILABLE ON SECURED PERSONAL LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY 30TH JUNE 1992. TYPICAL EXAMPLE: IF £10,000 IS BORROWED OVER 10 YEARS, MONTHLY REPAYMENTS WILL BE £165.55 AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT REPAYABLE £19,665. TYPICAL APR 16.6%. MONTHLY REPAYMENTS MUST BE MADE BY STANDING ORDER FROM AN INTERNAL HALIFAX ACCOUNT OR EXTERNAL CURRENT ACCOUNT. CERTAIN LOANS MUST BE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE OF YOUR PROPERTY. ALL LOANS ARE SUBJECT TO A SATISFACTORY APPRAISAL OF STATUS AND FINANCIAL STANDING AND ARE ONLY AVAILABLE TO PERSONS AGED 18 OR OVER. WRITTEN QUOTATIONS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM YOUR LOCAL OFFICE OR HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, TRINTON ROAD, HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE HD1 3RG.

**YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.**

## UK failed to take lead at Rio MPs told

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

THE government was accused yesterday of hiding behind other countries on critical environmental protection issues, despite its efforts at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Ann Taylor, Labour's environment spokesman, said that although the government had avoided the "totally unacceptable" policy of taking action only in line with other nations, it had not taken the lead that developing countries required.

Britain could set itself targets of "best practice" by pushing domestic activities to the limit, which would lead poorer countries and make a significant impression on global and environmental problems, she said.

During a debate on the summit, Mrs Taylor said: "The government only look at costs of their programme and never look at the costs of inaction. This is a very significant failing and the result is that we are storing up problems for the future."

She complained of the "staggering fact" that despite reduced production during the recession, Britain had increased emissions of greenhouse gases. She pressed the government to adopt a shorter timetable, laying down stricter energy conservation rules for industry, allowing local authorities to use capital receipts to provide home insulation and doing more to protect sites of special scientific interest. "We have got to have action that actually matches the scale of the problems we are facing."

Although generally welcoming the summit's "step forward" and the government's contribution, there was particular disappointment that more had not been achieved in reaching a binding agreement on forests.

Michael Howard, the environment secretary, noted the lack of agreement on forests as "one disappointment" among the "undoubted successes" of Rio. However, this inability to reach agreement did not reflect any lack of effort but rather the need to draw up proposals with some degree of flexibility to meet the concerns of all states, he said.

"Rio began an evolutionary process. We are committed to sustaining the momentum of that process."

Britain would be pressing for EC and the leading industrialised countries to follow up with further discussions at this weekend's EC summit in Lisbon and the forthcoming Munich summit.



## Dentists 'refuse' NHS work

John Major found himself dragged into the dentists' dispute when Clive Betts, Labour MP for Sheffield Attercliffe, claimed that dentists in the prime minister's constituency of Huntingdon were refusing to treat National Health Service patients, including children, because of government-imposed cuts.

The prime minister admitted that there was a shortage of dentists in Cambridgeshire because of the rapid rise in the population. However, a recruitment campaign was starting in September and powers existed for any local family health service authority to recruit salaried dentists where needed. Anyone having trouble finding a dentist should go to their family health service authority, he said.

## Homes saved

The package of measure agreed between the government and the mortgage lenders last December has saved 55,000 repossessions this year. Sir George Young, the housing minister, said in a written reply.

## Pensions safe

Rail workers' pensions will be safeguarded after the privatisation of BR, Roger Freeman, the public transport minister, made clear in a written reply. Detailed discussions with BR and their pension advisers have begun.

## Tube jobs

Thousands of jobs will be created by the construction of the Jubilee Underground line extension to Docklands in east London. Steve Norris, London's transport minister, said: About 4,000 people will be employed on site with another 20,000 in off-site manufacturing and supply.

## School rules

The transport department has produced a new leaflet for school governors on the development of road safety policies in schools. Kenneth Clarke, roads and traffic minister, said in a written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the countryside.

## Britain's caring diplomats praised

BY SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITONS in distress abroad have praised the service they received from British diplomats. A glowing report from the National Audit Office, the public spending watchdog, tells of cases where Embassy staff and honorary consuls went to great lengths to help visitors in trouble.

"On visits to overseas posts, the NAO found much evidence of the commitment, ingenuity and professional skills of consular staff when dealing with Britons who were successful."

In another case, in 1990, diplomats went to great lengths to comfort the relatives of a British climber found dead in a remote area, providing an interpreter for the family and handling all the arrangements including the repatriation of the body.

However, reports varied of diplomatic help for about 2,300 Britons held in foreign prisons, often in bad conditions. In one visit, the audit office was impressed with the consul's efforts for a prisoner. But in another, it complained that the consul, who did not speak very good English, spent only ten minutes with the prisoner and made little attempt to identify his problems.

Issuing passports was the main task with a wide difference in waiting times in the overseas posts. In Lagos, applicants waited an average of three months, while in Madrid they waited an average of two working days.

A questionnaire to British people visiting 25 overseas posts found a high level of satisfaction, although some queried the convenience of the location, opening hours and privacy.

National Audit Office report - service to the public Foreign and Commonwealth Office, consumer services (Stationery Office, £7.25)

SHARE  
OFFICE

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

failed  
take  
at Rio  
's told

AROUND THE LOBBY  
Dentists refuse NHS work

## M25 relief scheme to cost £144 million

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

CAPACITY on the M25, London's orbital motorway, will be increased from eight to 14 lanes between the intersections with the M4 and the M3, John MacGregor, the transport secretary, announced yesterday.

The £144 million scheme, which envisages the construction of a three-lane carriageway with a hard shoulder on either side of the M25, will require 187 hectares of additional land, 125 hectares of which will be landscaped. The scheme includes the demolition of an estimated 24 residential and eight commercial properties.

Increasing the capacity of the seven-mile section of motorway between the M4 to the West Country and the M3 to Southampton is needed to cater for existing and future levels of traffic, which had already reached 200,000 vehicles a day between junctions 13 and 14. Mr

MacGregor said: "The M25's new parallel relief roads or link roads will cater for local traffic, reducing the need for 'junction hopping' between intersections, and thereby freeing up the motorway for long-distance traffic."

Mr MacGregor said that the decision to increase the capacity of the M25 applied only to the section between the M4 and the M3, which is now "the busiest section of motorway in the country".

Mr MacGregor refused, however, to rule out further increases in capacity elsewhere on the motorway.

Environmental groups fear that the M4-M3 scheme, which will create the biggest motorway system outside North America, is the first in a series which will ultimately transform the M25 into a 14-lane highway for most or all of its 117-mile length.

In an effort to minimize the environmental impact of the

scheme, the transport department is planning to plant 300,000 trees and 400,000 shrubs alongside the M25's new link roads. Mr MacGregor said: "All those affected would be fully consulted and their comments considered in the further design work," he added.

Dismissing claims that the provision of new roads undermines Britain's international commitment to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, Mr MacGregor insisted that reduced traffic congestion would lead to a reduction in emissions. A full environmental impact assessment would be carried out on the scheme, he added.

The Freight Transport Association, the organisation representing the interests of 13,000 freight operators, said the M25 expansion plan was "good news for industry, not just in the South East but nationwide, as well as for the environment".

John Guttridge, the association's South Eastern regional director, said: "The M25, as well as its vitally important national role as London's bypass, is also a key local route." Providing increased capacity would relieve traffic problems on one of the busiest sections by separating local and through traffic. It would also bring environmental benefit in ensuring that traffic stays on the motorway rather than diverting to less suitable general purpose roads to avoid congestion, he said.

Environmental organisations, however, reacted bitterly to Mr MacGregor's announcement. Penny Evans, the assistant secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said: "Widening the M25 can only fuel a never-ending spiral of traffic growth and provides no effective strategic solution to traffic congestion in the South East." She said transport officials continued to disregard the advice of planners, transport academics and environmentalists in failing to properly consider alternative solutions to traffic problems around London.

## Capping condemned as attack on democracy

By DOUGLAS BROOM  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

POLL tax capping has allowed the government to usurp the rights of ordinary people to decide for themselves how their communities should be run, claims Bryan Gould, the shadow environment secretary.

Speaking yesterday at the annual conference of the Association of District Councils in Scarborough, Mr Gould said ministers were intent on extinguishing local democracy and replacing it with local administration. The future for local government was bleak, with central government bent on extending the centralisation of power in Westminster and Whitehall.

Capping, which had been introduced to curb the excesses of "a handful of irresponsible over-spenders", had now become universal, with councils setting their budgets at levels prescribed by ministers to avoid being charged capped, Mr Gould said. "The system now means that every council's spending and tax rates are effectively set in Whitehall.

"The cap will be tightened each year, and before long every council will be spending at government target level and no more. Nothing could be more calculated to extinguish what remains of local government independence."

Mr Gould attacked the policy of replacing central grants to councils with one-off payments made on the basis of competitive bidding by local authorities.

"Local councils no longer decide what is best for their area but what is most likely to tickle the ideological fancy of ministers holding the purse strings," Mr Gould said.

at levels prescribed by ministers to avoid being charged capped, Mr Gould said. "The system now means that every council's spending and tax rates are effectively set in Whitehall.

"The cap will be tightened each year, and before long every council will be spending at government target level and no more. Nothing could be more calculated to extinguish what remains of local government independence."

Mr Gould attacked the policy of replacing central grants to councils with one-off payments made on the basis of competitive bidding by local authorities.

"Local councils no longer decide what is best for their area but what is most likely to tickle the ideological fancy of ministers holding the purse strings," Mr Gould said.



Wheeled out for the occasion: the Conservative MPs Gary Waller, left, and Harry Greenway, astride vintage bicycles, get a shove in the right direction as the Scout Association launches its fundraising "Cyclathon" in Westminster yesterday

## Whip blamed for Labour 'drift'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

LABOUR'S weak performance so far in opposition was criticised yesterday by a former close aide to Neil Kinnock who is campaigning for the party's chief whip.

John Evans, the Labour MP for St Helens North, complained of a lack of concerted effort by the shadow cabinet and the Labour whips office and accused Derek Foster, the present chief whip, of failing to ensure that Labour provides properly briefed speakers for Commons debates and of failing to communicate properly with shadow spokesmen.

He insists: "A proper two-way system of communication between the shadow cabinet and the backbenchers via the whips office must be opened up. Members should know where they stand and the criteria by which decisions are made. I will end the nudge and wink in whipping".

Mr Evans also hints that there is dissatisfaction with the present team of whips over how offices are allocated and nominations made for Commons committees. His manifesto says: "The whips office must be based on openness and fairness with all members, whether in allocation of accommodation, the choice of select committee members or anything else."

By implication, Mr Evans's campaign manifesto accuses his rival for the £48,000 a year post, one of the few paid positions in Opposition, of failing to ensure that Labour provides properly briefed speakers for Commons debates and of failing to communicate properly with shadow spokesmen.

He insists: "A proper two-way system of communication between the shadow cabinet and the backbenchers via the whips office must be opened up. Members should know where they stand and the criteria by which decisions are made. I will end the nudge and wink in whipping".

Mr Evans also hints that there is dissatisfaction with

the present team of whips over how offices are allocated and nominations made for Commons committees. His manifesto says: "The whips office must be based on openness and fairness with all members, whether in allocation of accommodation, the choice of select committee members or anything else."

By implication, Mr Evans's campaign manifesto accuses his rival for the £48,000 a year post, one of the few paid positions in Opposition, of failing to ensure that Labour provides properly briefed speakers for Commons debates and of failing to communicate properly with shadow spokesmen.

He insists: "A proper two-way system of communication between the shadow cabinet and the backbenchers via the whips office must be opened up. Members should know where they stand and the criteria by which decisions are made. I will end the nudge and wink in whipping".

Mr Evans also hints that there is dissatisfaction with

## Scottish deal ends committee impasse

By SHEILA GUNN

THE five-year dispute over the setting up of a select committee to shadow the work of the Scottish Office was resolved yesterday after the government agreed to allow a Labour MP to be its chairman.

Tony Newton, Leader of the Commons, told MPs that the government was clearing the way for the committee of 11 members to be formed. The agreement looks likely to end the impasse between Tory and Labour whips over the rest of the committee, which have not been reconstituted after the general election.

The Scottish affairs committee is expected to consist of six Conservative MPs, three Labour, including the chairman, one Scottish Nationalist and one Liberal Democrat. The chairman is expected to be William McKeith, Labour MP for Kilmarock and Loudon.

The committee was suspended after the 1987 general election when the Conservatives were left with only ten Scottish MPs. Some of the backbenchers, including Bill Walker, Sir Nicholas Fairbairn and Allan Stewart, said they would not serve on a committee, and nearly half the others were ministers.

Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish secretary, said: "This is an important strengthening of the Westminster system but cannot be a substitute for the radical changes that Labour wants."

# Well prepared?

## INTERNATIONAL SHARE OFFER.

The Prospectus is now available for the Wellcome Share Offer.

As early applications for shares in this international pharmaceutical group are more likely to be treated favourably, now is the time to get well informed.

Speak to your broker direct or call The Share Information Line (open 7 days a week 8am to 10pm) on 081-944 1242 to receive a Prospectus and Application Form.

You'd do well to make contact today.



# Wellcome

SHARE  
OFFER

Issued by Robert Fleming & Co. Limited, a member of The Securities and Futures Authority Ltd and financial adviser to The Wellcome Trust in connection with the proposed sale by The Wellcome Trust of shares in Wellcome plc. Robert Fleming & Co. Limited or any of its connected or affiliated companies (or its or their employees) may have a position in the shares of Wellcome plc or related investments. This document does not constitute or form part of any offer to sell or any solicitation of any offer to purchase any securities and is not for distribution in the United States, Canada or Japan. Any application for shares should be made on the basis of information contained in the prospectus alone. Before deciding whether to apply for shares, you should consider whether shares are a suitable investment for you. Their value can go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. If you need advice you should consult an appropriate professional adviser.





# Community struggles to find its way after Danish trauma



NEXT Wednesday, Aníbal Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese prime minister, will gracefully hand over to John Major the presidency of a European Community that has recovered some but not all of its poise after the shock of Denmark's rejection of the Maastricht treaty. The vote on June 2 has not altered the outward appearance of the packed calendar of councils, concerts and cricket matches that comprise the British presidency's formal business, but has entirely changed its true agenda.

Nine national ratification programmes for the Maastricht treaty on political and economic union are still under way. Denmark's is over unless the treaty is amended or reinterpreted and the government in Copenhagen can find a way of consulting voters again. The Irish Republic said "yes" last

week. British ratification is blocked for the moment by the underlying resentment against the treaty that surfaced after the Danish vote. The odds must be that the French referendum will support the treaty. Thus, by late autumn, ten national ratifications will probably be ranged against Britain and Denmark.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, says that Britain will wait for the French result and for some sign of new moves from the Danes before trying to inch the treaty bill forward in Parliament. He has said, too, that the treaty cannot be renegotiated, and has agreed with his European counterparts that ratifications will go ahead on the present text.

But he has also said that the Danes cannot be excluded from the Community or coerced. Even though he will

now enjoy the power of chairmanship and undisputed control of the officials in Brussels and London, these self-imposed conditions will clamp his end-game.

The Danish referendum has changed the agenda as Britain prepares to take over running the Community. George Brock writes from Brussels

Eyes are already fixed on the Edinburgh summit in December. The impasse in the world trade talks may be more important for the future of the international economy, and the completion of the EC's single market laws by the end of the year will involve vital work. But the 12 men gathering in

Lisbon today for the summit that will be chaired by Señor Cavaco Silva are already thinking about what volatile ratification campaigns will do to the balance of power in the Community.

The Maastricht talks last year ended in ambiguous compromise, with Britain winning room for manoeuvre while staying at the heart of the argument. Most EC governments would like to step up the pace of integration that has been slowed by marginalising Britain.

If such a cosmetic fix is inadequate to shift Danish opinion, the government will have wasted precious time that could have been spent arguing for a more substantial revision of the Maas-

tricht text. By leaving the development of ideas about subsidiarity to Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, Mr Hurd is granting control of Britain's room for manoeuvre to someone who will not put British interests first.

Governments such as France, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy see an opportunity once again to test Britain's commitment to Europe and push Mr Major to the margins. President Mitterrand of France, anxious and fearful of the rapport between Mr Major and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, is the man with most to gain by marginalising Britain.

M Mitterrand has suddenly become a supporter of EC enlargement. He hopes to use the eagerness of Scandinavian governments other than Denmark to sign up to

the commitments of Maastricht as warnings to Britain and the Danes that there is no future outside the treaty.

The one-and-a-half-day summit agenda will be dominated by the issues of enlargement and subsidiarity. On the first, the leaders are expected to issue a clear commitment for the start of talks on letting Austria, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland into the Community.

The issue of subsidiarity, or the devolution of decisions to the lowest practical level, is being pushed as the answer to the continent-wide rise in resentment of the EC and the secret formula to reverse the Danish rejection. The leaders will ask for the EC Commission to work on applying subsidiarity criteria to all that it does.

Leading article, page 19  
Letters, page 19

## Praise for president is too little, too late

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BRITAIN became the last European Community member to fall into line yesterday when the cabinet endorsed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission for a further two years.

The government has been paying the penalty with Tory Eurosceptics for allowing the Commission president to be built up as an ogre determined to introduce "socialism by the back door" in Margaret Thatcher's words. Ministers have tried to spread the word on how co-operative he has been in furthering various British aims within the Community, how chastened by the Danish referendum he has been in his federal/centralist ambitions, and how he has instructed his officials to pay more than lip service to the doctrine of subsidiarity. But it has been too little, too late.

Matters have not been helped by M Delors' EC budget proposals, which are

### EUROPEAN TREATY

among the subjects to be discussed at the Lisbon summit, although without much hope of agreement. That may have to wait until the Edinburgh summit in December. Under M Delors, the Commission wants the EC to spend 376 billion ecus (£265 billion) in the five years from 1993 to 1997. Annual spending in 1997 would be 83.2 billion ecus, a third more than this year. Only the Irish Republic, Greece, Portugal and Spain fully back M Delors' plan, which aims to double the amount of EC cash these four poorest Community states would get in 1997 compared with this year. The Netherlands and Britain take the toughest line against the budget increase, seeing no need for a rise before 1997. They want better use of money and more savings.

Although the government

has now approved it, it has not greeted M Delors' continuation in office with any show of acclaim. Its decision to back him was a tactical one. With Britain taking over the Community presidency next Wednesday, John Major and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, did not want a lame-duck Commission president without the clout to help them to move things on. Nor did they want an obstructive president who knew that Britain had blackballed his appointment.

Ministers have genuine praise for M Delors' quality and work rate. "Sometimes there are only two people who turn up on time, fully briefed, the British representative and M Delors," a Foreign Office source said. But ministers' admiration stops well short of extending to M Delors' vision for Europe.

There is also the longer game. If M Delors had been blackballed, the Foreign Office believes, the most likely candidate to emerge in his stead would have been Gianni De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister, Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister — both socialists likely to back further federalist moves and to push for more money for southern states — and Martin Bangemann, the German commissioner for free market affairs, who is Britain's most implacable opponent in seeking the removal of internal frontier controls throughout the EC.

Any successful candidate from that trio would have been sure to gain a second longer term after the introductory two years, thus ensuring that Britain was stuck with a Commission president it did not want for a minimum of six years. But ministers hope that if M Delors' soldiers on for two more years there will be a realistic chance of securing a president for a four-year term who is more to their liking.

## Kohl seeks to keep the ball rolling

FROM IAN MURRAY  
IN BONN

ARMED with strong parliamentary approval for the Maastricht treaty, President Mitterrand now wants Lisbon to "end with a strong political message: Europe goes on", according to the Elysée. To achieve a common front, the French say, the European leaders should go final decisions on the two main topics: the entry of new members and the new "Delors II" budget.

While in Lisbon, M Mitterrand will also propose the creation of an emergency

### FRANCE

fund of £352 million for ensuring the safety of nuclear reactors in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

M Mitterrand's entourage is in jubilant mood after the 90 per cent vote by both houses of parliament to amend the constitution to comply with the terms of the treaty. The vote is being hailed as a mandate for the president's advocacy of rapid integration.

France's desire for harmony is unlikely to prevent sharp differences with Britain, particularly on the matter of new members. M Mitterrand's advisers are adamant that there can be no negotiation with the first tier of candidates — Switzerland, Finland, Sweden and Austria — before the ratification of Maastricht and the adoption of a new budget.

If there were any doubt in French minds about the British stance, John Major removed them in an interview with *Le Monde* yesterday in which he said that the enlargement of the Community would be the priority of the British presidency.

On the budget, France is, like Britain, unenthusiastic about Jacques Delors' plan for a 33 per cent increase in spending, a scheme only supported by the poorer states. But while Britain sees no need for a rise before 1997, France believes the current cap of 1.2 per cent of GNP should last only until 1995.

Now a big "campaign of explanation" will start in every village and city in the country's first serious debate on France's role in Europe.

### GERMANY

country is fading quickly. The prospect of losing the mark in the interests of a common currency has antagonised public opinion.

The 16 federal states (Länder) have been demanding full consultation rights in every aspect of EC policy in order to prevent centralisation. Herr Kohl spent yesterday locked in debate with the prime ministers of the states over how to satisfy their demands. He agreed to examine a constitutional change which would give the Länder a veto over any transfer of powers to Brussels. The chancellor knows that the principle of subsidiarity must be guaranteed, and shown to work if public suspicion about the EC is to be allayed.

Concern is also growing in Bonn that when Britain takes over the EC presidency, John Major will pay more attention to Tory Eurosceptics than the process of integration. Given his decision to postpone debate on Maastricht until the autumn, there is little expectation in Bonn of any urgency by London to speed integration.

### ITALY

#### Italy is agog with a marchesa's comic strip love life, writes John Phillips from Rome

AS GIULIO Andreotti takes his last bow as Italy's prime minister in Lisbon, at home people are gripped by the adventures of the Marchesa Marina Ripa di Meana, wife of the European Community's environment commissioner, who has written a "daring and rebellious" comic strip based on her many loves.

"Only recently I understood that comics represent the dimension of adventure for me, the true possibility of continuous hyperbole, the imprecise area of life that links what really happens and what could happen," the marchesa, 50, said in the introduction to *The Adventures of Marina*. "In any case," she added, "I feel exactly like a comic character: dilettante, exhibitionist, excessive, making continuous incursions into the sacred gardens of the arts, where severe priests see me as smoke in their eyes. This is why, after books, newspapers, film, photographs and television, I decided to write comics."

The marchesa said she had spent months researching comic strips in France and Belgium, evidently profiting from the posting of her husband, Carlo Ripa di Meana, to Brussels. "I

finished up passing months and months in Paris and Brussels ferreting in news stands, kiosks, bookshops and department stores for thousands and thousands of comic strips starting with those based on Brigitte Bardot."

The heroine of the cartoon has the same red hair as the marchesa and shares her love of champagne, flirtation and intrigue. She is invariably depicted nude or wearing dresses with plunging necklines like the outfit the marchesa wore to a gar-

den party at the Quirinal Palace in Rome this month, apparently shocking President Scalfaro.

Critics said that the book would set off speculation as to the true identity of the main lover of the comic strip heroine, a handsome businessman called Silvio Forneri. "I am absolutely free to be inspired by whoever I want," the marchesa said in reply.

The newspaper *Corriere della Sera* welcomed the latest literary adventure by the marchesa, which comes

after her 1984 autobiography *My First Forty Years*.

This book from Marzolla surely anticipates a fashion in the Milan daily said. "Up to now in comics we have only encountered Tintin and the Incredible Hulk." The newspaper said other well known public figures, such as Gianni De Michelis, the outgoing disco-dancing foreign minister should follow her example to reach a wide public.

Publication of what the marchesa called a "sentimental thriller" was evidently delayed by the publisher to avoid embarrassing Signor Ripa di Meana and his Socialist party during the general election in April.

During the campaign, the environment commissioner sought unsuccessfully to prevent the screening of an Italian television series, *Piazza di Spagna*, which was believed to be based on his *dolce vita* lifestyle with his wife in Rome. A judge gave the couple part satisfaction by ordering that a notice should be shown by the television station before and after the political soap opera was broadcast declaring that the heroine of the drama was "pure fantasy".

But pundits believe publication of the uninhibited strip cartoon will cloud the already uncertain political future of Signor Ripa di Meana.

Breathing space: the Edward VII park in Lisbon, commemorating his state visit in 1903. Many Portuguese say the city has been spoilt by the new conference centre

am sorry it was not built by an architect with more taste," he said. The Italian architect Vittorio Gregotti and Manuel Salgado, a Portuguese colleague, were chosen from among 53 foreign and local

contenders to design and carry out the project in 1989. The estimated cost was eight billion escudos (£32 million). But changes in the design and other problems quadrupled the cost.

## No love lost on a hyper-puritan centre

FROM MARTHA DE LA CAL  
IN LISBON

SECURITY is tight in Lisbon and traffic has been barred around the main hotels where the delegates to the European Community summit beginning today are living. Sharpshooters have been posted at strategic points.

The Lisbon that is welcoming the EC leaders looks very different from the city of the late 1970s and early 1980s before Portugal joined the EC. Most of the revolutionary graffiti that covered the walls after the armed forces revolution in 1974 have disappeared. Although ugly shanty towns housing the tens of thousands of poor, many from Portugal's former African territories, continue to



Breathing space: the Edward VII park in Lisbon, commemorating his state visit in 1903. Many Portuguese say the city has been spoilt by the new conference centre

### CHRONOLOGY

## Ministers who fell by the wayside

BY SHEILA GUNN  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE road to Maastricht is littered with the corpses of British politicians. At first it was the Labour party which moved from a firm anti-EC stand in the early 1980s to a policy of Euro-enthusiasm by the 1992 general election.

For Margaret Thatcher, her 11-year tenure of Downing Street was frequently by incidents of "handbagging" Jacques Delors and his corps in Brussels' Berlaymont HQ. The divisions in the Tory party over Europe cost her a succession of Cabinet ministers: Nigel Lawson, Nicholas Ridley and Sir Geoffrey Howe, until November 1990 when she, too, fell victim. Key steps to the Lisbon summit:

- January 1973: Britain, Ireland and Denmark join EEC. Norway opts out after a referendum.
- March 1979: European monetary system set up.
- June 1979: European parliament holds first direct elections.

- July 1987: Single European Act comes into force with backing of Britain.
- June 1988: Hanover EC summit commissions the Delors report on economic and monetary union.

- April 1989: Delors report on EMU published.
- June 1989: All member states endorse Delors stage one at Madrid summit. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, reportedly persuades Thatcher into committing Britain to principle of joining exchange rate mechanism.

- October 1989: Nigel Lawson resigns as chancellor after dispute with Thatcher adviser Sir Alan Walters on date of entry into EMU.
- June 1990: Dublin summit sets up two inter-governmental conferences on economic and political union.

- July: Nicholas Ridley resigns from Thatcher cabinet after anti-German remarks in *The Spectator*.
- October: Chancellor Major announces Britain's entry into ERM; Rome summit sets date of 1994 for stage two of Delors report on EMU. Further splits within Thatcher cabinet exposed: Thatcher tells Commons that proposals on EMU agreed at Rome are "the back door to a federal Europe".

- November 1: Sir Geoffrey resigns from Thatcher cabinet in protest at the prime minister's remarks.
- November 27: John Major replaces Mrs Thatcher as prime minister.

- December 1991: Mr Major returns from Maastricht with a deal to sign treaty with opt-outs on the single currency and the social chapter. Commons votes in favour of Maastricht treaty at end of two-day debate by majority of 86. Seven Tories vote against.

- May 21, 1992: Major government wins majority of 244 on second reading of European Communities (amendment) bill to ratify the Maastricht treaty: 22 Tory MPs vote against.

- June 2: Denmark votes against ratifying the Maastricht treaty in national referendum. In the days following, more splits show up within both Tory and Labour parties on Europe. The bill is held up while EC negotiates the fate of the treaty.

- June 18: Irish referendum votes in favour of treaty.
- June 26: EC summit opens in Lisbon.

## Doing business in Brussels

STUART ORRIST

THEIR COUNTRY'S

INTERESTS

ARE

NOT

ALL

THAT

IS

NOT

WHAT

h trauma

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

EC: BRITISH PRESIDENCY 13

## Britain seizes chance to impose its vision

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

**JOHN MAJOR IN THE CHAIR**

JOHN Major and Douglas Hurd know they take over as EC leadership at a crucial juncture. British ministers will chair all the meetings over the next six months: on completing the internal market, admitting new members, brokering peace in Yugoslavia and, most importantly, co-ordinating the ratification of the Maastricht treaty.

Although the presidency cannot determine Community policy, firm leadership can make a significant difference to the speed and direction of its execution. Britain has one of the most knowledgeable and experienced civil services in Europe. The lengthy preparation for the negotiations in Maastricht forced the Foreign Office to co-ordinate its approach with every other department in Whitehall. All

are familiar with the EC dimension; none should have difficulty setting the agenda for EC council meetings or mastering the detail.

In the next six months, Britain will chair 38 regular meetings of ministers in Brussels and Luxembourg. Ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, and economics and finance will all meet five times; fisheries and internal market ministers three times; research, environment and transport twice. Other councils, as the meetings are known, such as culture, health, energy and consumer affairs, will meet only once.

Sixteen ministers will take the chair: Norman Lamont, the chancellor; John MacGregor (transport); John Gummer (agriculture) and Michael Howard (environment) will be among the most frequent visitors to Brussels. The biggest burden by far will fall on Mr Hurd. Not only must the foreign secretary chair the foreign affairs council, but as leader of the troika of past, present and future presidents, he will lead all the Community's negotiations with the rest of the world.

This will include an EC-Japan summit four days after Britain takes over, followed immediately by the G7 summit in Munich, the Helsinki summit of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and a meeting with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Subsidiarity, meaning that laws should be made at the lowest possible level, is among those who believe that the Danish referendum has changed life in the European Community.

He perceives a new awareness in EC governments that citizens should not feel they are being overwhelmed by some huge machine. For that he gives some credit to Britain, not just for the way its battles at Maastricht put into reverse what had seemed the unstoppable march to a centralised state but for many phrases inserted in the treaty.

Britain, he points out, put in the notion that every draft directive must be placed before national parliaments before going to Brussels. The Commons scrutiny process, he admits, is not perfect, but every European directive must be presented to the Commons within 24 hours and be followed by an explanatory memorandum within ten days.

Now other EC parliamentarians are seeing the possibilities. Once, British ministers appeared isolated in Europe because they were sharply aware of public opinion at home and their counterparts were not. Now there is a chance for the disciplines of the British parliamentary system to apply elsewhere.

In his large Foreign Office office, Mr Garel-Jones was not starry-eyed about what has been won. But, he said, "the current in the Community has previously been centrifugal. Maastricht has been the turning point in the sense that the intellectual climate in which people talk about Europe has changed. The centrifugal Europe we have always advocated has become respectable, even fashionable."

The treaty paragraphs on

the common foreign and security policy unit — the expanded post-Maastricht version of Community political co-operation.

In the next six months, Britain will chair 38 regular meetings of ministers in Brussels and Luxembourg. Ministers of foreign affairs, agriculture, and economics and finance will all meet five times; fisheries and internal market ministers three times; research, environment and transport twice. Other councils, as the meetings are known, such as culture, health, energy and consumer affairs, will meet only once.

Sixteen ministers will take the chair: Norman Lamont, the chancellor; John MacGregor (transport); John Gummer (agriculture) and Michael Howard (environment) will be among the most frequent visitors to Brussels. The biggest burden by far will fall on Mr Hurd. Not only must the foreign secretary chair the foreign affairs council, but as leader of the troika of past, present and future presidents, he will lead all the Community's negotiations with the rest of the world.

This will include an EC-Japan summit four days after Britain takes over, followed immediately by the G7 summit in Munich, the Helsinki summit of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and a meeting with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Subsidiarity, meaning that laws should be made at the lowest possible level, is among those who believe that the Danish referendum has changed life in the European Community.

He perceives a new awareness in EC governments that citizens should not feel they are being overwhelmed by some huge machine. For that he gives some credit to Britain, not just for the way its battles at Maastricht put into reverse what had seemed the unstoppable march to a centralised state but for many phrases inserted in the treaty.

Britain, he points out, put in the notion that every draft directive must be placed before national parliaments before going to Brussels. The Commons scrutiny process, he admits, is not perfect, but every European directive must be presented to the Commons within 24 hours and be followed by an explanatory memorandum within ten days.

Now other EC parliamentarians are seeing the possibilities. Once, British ministers appeared isolated in Europe because they were sharply aware of public opinion at home and their counterparts were not. Now there is a chance for the disciplines of the British parliamentary system to apply elsewhere.

In his large Foreign Office office, Mr Garel-Jones was not starry-eyed about what has been won. But, he said, "the current in the Community has previously been centrifugal. Maastricht has been the turning point in the sense that the intellectual climate in which people talk about Europe has changed. The centrifugal Europe we have always advocated has become respectable, even fashionable."

The treaty paragraphs on



Raring to go: Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, unveiling Britain's "Rory the Lion" logo for the British presidency of the European Community. Mr Hurd will chair foreign affairs councils during the presidency

### CHRONOLOGY Ministers who fell by the wayside

By STEPHEN GUNN  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

1981: Adam to Maastricht with the corpus a Briton not borne. At first, it was Labour party who were seen as a firm anti-force in the early 1980s but in 1984, Labour fell into the general election. Lord Margaret Thatcher, the 11-year tenure of Downing Street was ended by a coalition of Conservative and Liberal Democrat. Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, has remained his officials to be subsidiary in mind. Now Britain must work to make subsidiarity in mind. In September 1989, Britain became a member of the European Economic Area (EEA) after a referendum. In March 1990, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1990, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1991, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1991, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1991, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1991, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1991, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1992, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1993, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1994, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1995, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1996, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1997, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1998, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 1999, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2000, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2001, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2002, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2003, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2004, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2005, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2006, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In August 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In September 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In October 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In November 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In December 2007, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In January 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In February 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In March 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In April 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In May 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In June 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for Fife, was appointed to the European Commission. In July 2008, Tony Blair, then Labour MP for

## New Israeli leader tells Palestinians he will not surrender to violence and intimidation

# Rabin stands firm after six killings

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM AND CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

**YITZHAK** Rabin, Israel's future prime minister, yesterday warned Palestinians in the occupied territories that he would not be intimidated by acts of violence. He was speaking after three Israelis and three Palestinians were killed in two attacks in the territories.

The Labour party leader, who emerged victorious in Tuesday's general election, broke off talks on forming a new coalition government to comment on one of the attacks, south of Gaza city, in which two Israeli merchants were stabbed to death by four Palestinians. The killers escaped into the crowded coastal strip.

A central plank of the Labour party's election platform was the need to find a negotiated solution to the problem of the disenfranchised 1.7 million Palestinians living in the territories. Mr Rabin has made it clear that he wants to hold elections in the territories and begin a five-year period of transitional autonomy for the Palestinians.

Yesterday, however, the tough former general, who as defence minister attempted to put down the *intifada* by force when it began, said that he would not tolerate any act of violence. "They [the merchants] were murdered to harm the chances of peace," he said. "Anyone who thinks



him form a stable majority in the Knesset.

With the final results due today, President Herzog expected to ask Mr Rabin to form a government by sometime early next week. The Labour leader is expected to have his cabinet ready by mid-July.

The picture is less clear in the depressed ranks of the outgoing Likud party, where moves are already underway to replace Yitzhak Shamir, the defeated prime minister, with a younger leader, most probably Benny Begin or Benjamin Netanyahu.

Mr Rabin's new government is expected to comply with American requests that it rapidly resume peace talks with neighbouring Arab states and a Palestinian delegation. The deadlocked negotiations are provisionally scheduled to restart in Rome, their new location, before the end of July. Hopes are high that Labour's election victory will allow matters of substance to replace the procedural wrangling of the five previous unproductive rounds.

As senior members of the PLO, including Mr Arafat, the chairman, discussed the election with Egyptian officials, Nabil Shaath, the organisation's chief political strategist predicted the talks would resume no later than July 21 and then continue

a government headed by us will not deal with terror in all its forms is making a bad mistake."

His remarks came as Israeli forces combed the West Bank in search of two Palestinian gunmen who escaped during the second incident, a shootout in the village of Arrabe, near Jenin, which left three other Palestinians and an Israeli soldier dead.

Ordinarily the two incidents would capture Israeli public attention, but politicians yesterday remained engrossed in the aftermath of the election and the talks on forming a new coalition government.

Mr Rabin has made it clear that he would like a strong and broad-based government, and it is widely expected that, in addition to the left-wing Meretz party, he will be able to attract the two ultra-orthodox groups, Shas and United Torah Jewry, to help

non-stop until an agreement on Palestinian autonomy was reached.

"We are going to race to the target date of November 1 to achieve Palestinian self-rule," Mr Shaath said, claiming that at least 15 of the 45 Labour deputies who won Knesset seats supported direct talks with the PLO (outlawed under Likud) or some kind of Israeli withdrawal

from Arab lands. Mr Rabin has adopted a more realistic timescale, talking of an autonomy agreement for the West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months. James Baker, the US Secretary of State and main architect of the talks, expressed relief that the choice of Rome as an agreed venue had already been made. "I would hope that we could see the next

round of bilateral discussions taking place just as soon as it is conveniently possible in the aftermath of the formation of a new Israeli government," he added.

As the election dust began to settle, a realisation was growing among PLO officials and other Arabs that the dramatic improvement in Israel's international image resulting from Likud's defeat might make their negotiating task harder than in the past. Until now they have always won the public relations battle hands down.

"There will be an image of a more rational, more reasonable Israeli position to which

the Palestinians will be expected to reciprocate," Mohammed Hallaj, director of the Washington-based Centre for Policy Analysis on Palestine, said. "The most important consequence of the election may simply be to smooth Israeli relations with the US, creating new difficulties for the Palestinians."

A key question is whether the Arabs will be able to respond to any overtures from the new Israeli negotiating team. The Palestinian delegation feels vulnerable to pressure from Islamic fundamentalists at home and has been divided on strategy and tactics.

"Rabin is not some kind of Israeli dove who will give away the store. The extent of withdrawal he is willing to consider will be much less than some Arabs have in mind," Martin Indyk, a member of the Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, said.

Observers in Washington pointed out yesterday that Mr Rabin's need for a quick breakthrough on Palestinian self-rule coincided with President Bush's need for a new foreign-policy success to boost his sagging electoral fortunes and win back alienated American Jewish voters.



Farewell salute: Yitzhak Shamir, the defeated Israeli prime minister, attending a police graduation ceremony in Jerusalem yesterday

## We Thrive on Challenge



CLUB  
ANA

Business with Class.

With air travel becoming almost routine for many people today, the airline business is becoming more challenging than ever. Not only do people who fly more frequently demand greater comfort, but they are also better equipped to evaluate a carrier's services.

At ANA, we have welcomed this scrutiny as an incentive to reexamine and improve our services even further.

By creating Club ANA, for example, the business class that has set new standards for the entire industry.

By making our seating more comfortable. And by enhancing our gourmet menu.

But there is one thing we have been careful not to change: The proud tradition of highly personalized inflight service and

attention to detail which has helped to make ANA Japan's finest airline.

Because if you have already flown ANA, we want to make sure you come back.

And if you haven't traveled with us yet, we want to ensure you the warmest possible welcome when you do.

ANA  
All Nippon Airways

Not available on jointly operated flights. ANA offers seven nonstop flights a week to Tokyo from Heathrow International Airport. For reservations or more information, contact your travel agent or All Nippon Airways ANA House, 6-8 Old Bond Street, London W1X STA. Telephone: (071) 535-1133. Japan's best to the world.

## Zionist pioneers fear for their future under Labour

WHEN Batya Medad looks out the window of her modern suburban home in Shiloh, a Jewish settlement on the West Bank, she can just make out the hazy form of the Jordanian escarpment on the east side of the Jordan valley.

"It is obvious to anyone who knows anything about defence that you have to keep command of the heights if you want security for the area around you," said the mother of five, who left a comfortable life in Long Island to pursue her Zionist ideals in the heart of the occupied territories.

However, since Israel's general election results devastated the country's rightwing government and brought into power the Labour party, Mrs Medad, 41, and the 100,000-strong community of Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have found themselves preparing for a new conflict. The battle will not be fought with the Palestinian youths of neighbouring villages and towns, with whom the devout settlers have struggled daily for control of this biblical land, but this time against a potentially more dangerous enemy, their newly elected leader, Yitzhak Rabin.

"Everyone was in a state of shock when the election results came through. We really had not expected such a defeat for the right," said Mrs Medad. Like most residents of Shiloh, the former capital of the ancient Jewish state estab-

wished between the two large Palestinian towns of Ramallah and Nablus and is more than 15 miles from Israel's borders, would certainly be a prime victim of the new policy, a point made clear by the hectic road building and housing construction underway yesterday with only weeks to go before the Labour government comes to office. However, the settlers will not be marginalised so easily and have vowed to resist through peaceful and possibly violent means any attempts to cut them off or grant their Arab neighbours political rights.

"If the struggle fails and autonomy is implemented, there is already talk of using weapons against the Arabs," said Ephraim Meir, the leader of the settler movement, who lives in Bet El. His views were echoed by Eliahu Sharbit, who lives in Kochav Yaakov. He said: "We will not leave this place and if anyone mentions evacuation of settlements he must know that this country does not belong to Rabin."

• **Jerusalem:** A member of the council representing some 100,000 Jewish settlers in the occupied territories said yesterday they were ready to use violence against Arabs if Mr Rabin granted limited autonomy to Palestinians. "We will do everything in our ability, including physical acts, so that that [Palestinian] council cannot impose itself on us," Benny Katzover told Army Radio. (Reuters)

### PEOPLE

## Nobel prize goes to Burmese

Detained Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi wants to use her £525,000 Nobel Peace prize to help in health and education for her people, the Nobel Institute said. It said a letter was sent on by her husband, Michael Aris, who was allowed to visit her for the first time since the May 11 election, succeeds her next Tuesday.

The prize money, awarded this year, has been locked in a Swedish bank account awaiting her instructions.

Thomas Kempner and Heinrich Strubig, the two German hostages freed last week were beaten while in captivity in Beirut, the *Cologne Express*. *Der Spiegel* magazine said they were spat on and forced to drink their own urine.

Thai pro-democracy leader Chamlong Srimuang said in Canberra he did not expect further political violence in his country as the military's power would be cut under a new government, expected after elections in September.

President Aquino of the Philippines, her voice breaking at times, bade her once-rebel-

ment regarding the case would have to come from the US Attorney's office.

Giandomenico Belotti, the UN hostage negotiator who recently announced his resignation as UN assistant secretary-general, was named to the board of the Italian chemicals to food group Montedison SpA. Its managing director, Carlo Sama, said in Milan that Signor Belotti's exact duties were still being discussed but he would probably co-ordinate relations with foreign institutions.

Gerard Depardieu, 43, France's leading box office star, told secondary school pupils in Monmarie that cinema brought him "freedom, and a little dough". His most recent film, *Christopher Columbus*, is scheduled to open in October.



# If you can't make good home movies with this, take up tiddlywinks.

You don't have to be Einstein to understand the mechanics of this palmcorder.

Your hand should get to grips with it soon enough.

Not difficult, since the S7 has a very compact body with an adjustable hand grip.

So it does not matter what size your hands are...

What's more you'll only need a couple of fingers to

Palmcorder NV S7B

operate it - no more precarious balancing acts.

The Super VHS format coupled with the Amorphous Pro Head is in itself a



guarantee of quality, giving over 400 lines of horizontal resolution, as opposed to

the more usual 250 lines.

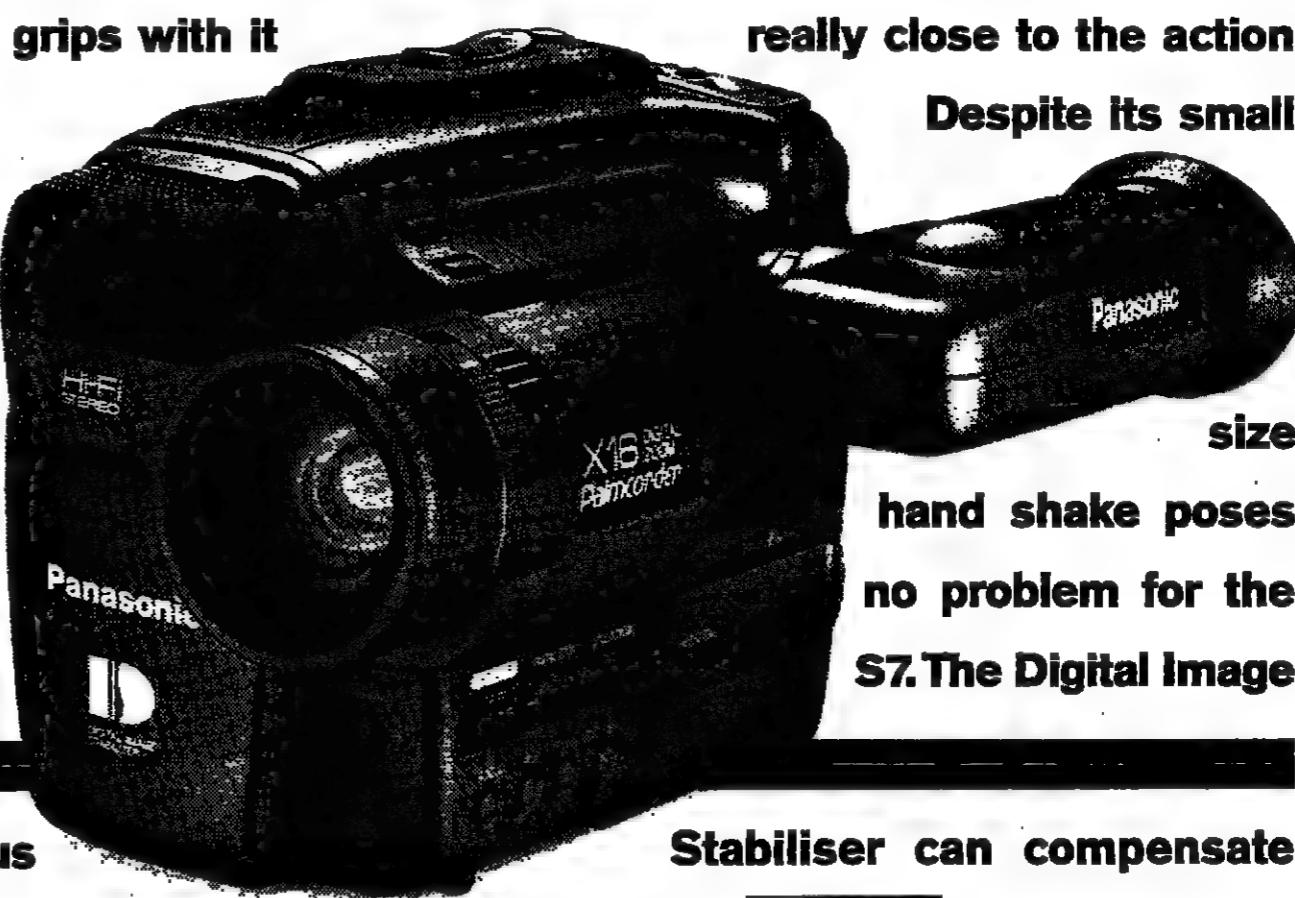
This makes for brighter colours, razor sharp detail and captures the depth and reality of the original scene.

The quality of the sound is as perfect as the picture thanks to the outstanding hi-fi stereo sound.

You don't even have to worry about

accurate focusing. The Digital A1 focus will see to that. And a 16x Digital Zoom gets really close to the action.

Despite its small



size, hand shake poses no problem for the S7. The Digital Image

Stabiliser can compensate automatically.



To make life even easier the camera can be operated fully automatically, but the more adventurous among you could try a bit of manual manipulation.

What's more, you don't even have to nip off to an Edit Suite to be creative. With the S7 you can title, mix and wipe all in-camera. In fact to quote from Video Camera magazine<sup>†</sup> the S7B is 'Hands down the best palmcorder - High-band or Low-band - around. Easy-to-use and with an unequalled performance over other palmcorders.'

**Panasonic**

The way ahead.



\*Voted 'TIPA' (Technical Image Press Association) Best European Camcorder 1992/3. <sup>†</sup>Video Camera magazine July 1992.

See the NV S7B at your nearest Panasonic Specialist Dealer, listed in Yellow Pages or Thomson Directories, Panasonic Consumer Electronics UK, Willoughby Road, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 8PP. (Tel: 0344 853943).



**Pioneers fear for  
the under Labour**

**setters refocusing  
struggle on  
areas of  
their work**

**and Beeston**

**A British city of new homes at a record pace**

**goes to Burnley**

# Web of ethnic hysteria has trapped Russia and its army

SIX months after the red flag stopped flying over the Kremlin and the Soviet Union passed into history, President Yeltsin's Russia is reaping the vicious harvest of 74 years of Soviet rule. Russia itself may be at peace, but it is weak and impoverished and its southern periphery, from Moldavia to Tajikistan, is affected by old hostilities.

If local ethnic or political disputes in other republics were all that the Soviet Union had bequeathed, Russia could quietly ignore them and concentrate on rebuilding itself. Russia, however, has inherited a diaspora of Russians accustomed to privilege and protection. Worse, it has inherited an army almost four million strong and huge stockpiles of military hardware, much of it deployed outside Russia. The combination could prove lethal.

Probably only the former Soviet Union's top brass and Russia's senior leaders know

Russia's four million troops are ordered not to take sides in conflicts in the republics, writes Mary Dejevsky from Moscow. But how long can they hold out?

how close the whole region is to full-scale armed conflict, but their fears increasingly penetrate the official shield of caution. Vitali Churkin, the former Soviet foreign ministry spokesman and now a deputy foreign minister, returned from Moldavia this week and told reporters: "All our efforts are directed at preventing this happening. You can imagine the explosion." You can indeed.

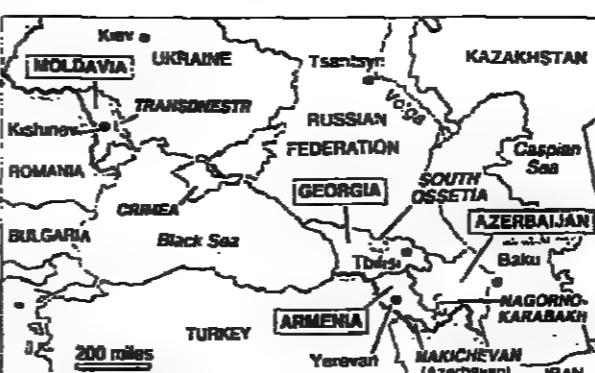
If it became known that just one section of the army was on the loose, the discipline that still prevails would be gone at a stroke. The former Soviet Union would be a battleground, a free for all, with everyone, soldier and civilian alike, given leave to settle

their ethnic, ideological and social grievances by force.

Preventing such an explosion was the main task that confronted Yevgeni Shaposhnikov when he became commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth armed forces six months ago. He held the line for four months. His particular accomplishment was to placate the officer corps until the army as a whole was so fractured that it could no longer pose a unified threat to Mr Yeltsin. Now, Marshal Shaposhnikov is working more behind the scenes, drafting the technical division of an army the country cannot afford. The day-to-day task of keeping control of the army has fallen to Russia. In

Moscow, however, does not have the resources to bring them all home, even if it wanted to, and that is not certain.

The former Soviet troops also feel vulnerable. Their future is uncertain; they come under psychological, and physical, attack from natives who treat them as occupiers; many are sympathetic to the local Russian population. Either get us out, they tell Moscow, or let us join the fighting. They know in Moscow, however, that once the army inter-



venes on behalf of a local minority population, there will be outright war.

The new masters of the republics and their people are in no mood to tolerate what they would see as a violation of their new-found independence. The Moldavian president's angry response — "it won't be so easy to bring us to our knees again" — to belligerent Russian statements this week would find an echo in almost every other republic.

could become involved on the side of the local Russian population even without an order from Moscow; and the risks of a hasty withdrawal that would bring hundreds of thousands of discontented troops back to Russia.

The policy of the former Soviet, and now Russian, high command has been consistent. Troops under Russian command must observe neutrality in local conflicts, even if local Russians are involved. If conditions for the military and their families become intolerable (as they did in Nagorno-Karabakh), or the number of officers and men who defect to the local fighters becomes too great (as it might in Moldavia), the units are withdrawn. Otherwise they stay, confined to barracks if necessary and authorised to fire only if they come under attack.

The local Russian populations regard that policy as treacherous, but so far it has

worked. According to Russian defence ministry figures, 31 Russian servicemen were killed and 69 wounded in the first five months of the year in Commonwealth troublespots, a fraction of the losses sustained by the combatants. The judgments are fine, and they work against the relatively placid Baltic states. "Our problem," people there say, "is that there is no war going on. If there were violence, the troops would be gone soon enough." Their frustration is understandable, but so is the position of Russia, although its policy is piling up resentment for the future.

There are hundreds of thousands of troops to be resettled in Russia. Priority must be given to fulfilling international treaties, saving soldiers' lives and preventing the "explosion". Each conflict poses more questions than the last and the "explosion" seems to be coming closer all the time.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Black Sea nations sign deal

Istanbul: After the declaration on Black Sea economic co-operation, signed by 11 nations in Istanbul yesterday, President Snegur of Moldavia met President Yeltsin of Russia to try to find a solution to the civil war in the Transdniestrian region (Andrew Finkel writes). They were joined by the leaders of the other two countries affected by the conflict, President Iliescu of Romania and President Kravchuk of Ukraine.

The signatories to the declaration, which include Greece and Georgia, are now committed to facilitating the circulation of goods and services. The agreement stops well short, however, of a commitment to any grander economic union. Greece is a member of the European Community and Turkey is bound by trade and tariff agreements with Europe. Turkey's success in bringing together nations, some of whom are engaged in armed conflict, reflects a desire to offset Russian dominance around the Black Sea basin.

**Dam destroyed**  
Moscow: Turkmenistan has destroyed the Kara-Bogaz dam, a relic of the Soviet era which, in ten years, reduced the gulf of Kara-Bogaz to salt flats and caused the waters of the Caspian Sea to rise to the point where they regularly flooded coastal areas.

**Spy sentenced**  
Berlin: A former press spokesman at the US military mission in Berlin was given an 18-month suspended sentence after admitting spying for the former Soviet KGB. South African-born Stephen Laufer was also fined 20,000 marks (£6,860). (Reuters)

**Socialist purge**  
Helsinki: The Socialist International, an international union of social democratic parties, is weeding out communists and anti-democratic groups. Luis Ayala, its secretary-general said, "Credentials would be rigorously examined, he said. (Reuters)

**Kabul attack**  
Kabul: Forces of Ahmed Shah Masood, the Afghan defence minister, attacked Shii positions near the city's interior security ministry. Heavy street fighting between soldiers armed with Kalashnikovs and machineguns was reported. (AFP)

**Two hanged**  
Tirana: Two Albanians who robbed and battered to death a family of five were publicly hanged in the town of Fier and their bodies displayed in the town square. Executions are rare in Albania but the crime was regarded as especially heinous. (Reuters)

**Aid for women**  
Stockholm: For an experimental year from July 1, police in four Swedish regions are to equip women subject to persistent sexual harassment with tree alarms, mobile telephones and even bodyguards, police spokesman said. (Reuters)

**Jewellery stolen**  
Paris: Thieves broke windows at the chic Paris jewellery store Chaumet at lunchtime and in full view of shoppers stole rings, earrings and necklaces worth about two million francs (£200,000), police said. An investigation was under way. (AP)

## Outside force cannot bring Bosnia peace, says Major

By JOHN HOLLAND IN SARAJEVO AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

JOHN Major said yesterday that outside military intervention could not end the fighting in Sarajevo.

Although some French ministers have urged military intervention to open Sarajevo airport for emergency supplies, Mr Major said in an interview published in *Le Monde* that he supported the United Nations line that attempts to reopen the airport would be futile without an effective ceasefire.

"Have you seen where that airport is? It's awfully like Dien Bien Phu," he said, referring to the valley in north Vietnam where a large French garrison was besieged and overrun by communist forces from surrounding hills in 1954.

Asked about possible military intervention, Mr Major said: "It depends what you mean by that. I don't think

### Germans argue on abortion

FROM IAN MURRAY  
IN BONN

IN THE most passionate debate yet seen in the parliament of united Germany, Bundestag members of all parties argued all day yesterday over the rights and wrongs of abortion. The normally near-empty chamber was packed and noisy as the rival pro-life and women's rights factions fought to bring undecided members round to their point of view.

East and West Germany had contrary laws on abortions. They were legal on demand in the East, but in the West a pregnancy could only be terminated if a medical panel agreed it was necessary on medical or social grounds. The issue was left unresolved by the unification treaty, but it specified that a new regulation for the entire country must be in place by the end of this year. Yesterday's debate was held to try to agree a draft law.

Members were allowed a free vote, though the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union jointly put forward a draft law making abortions illegal unless a doctor agreed it was desirable. The opposition Social Democratic Party, the Free Democratic Party and a few Christian Democrats, including Rita Süssmuth, the Speaker, backed a draft which gave women the final choice.

Polls on the eve of the debate showed that 76 per cent of Germans were in favour of abortion and 71 per cent thought women should be given the choice. Gregor Gysi, the leader of the small group of eastern German communists, suggested that only the 136 women members of the Bundestag should vote on the issue, but the suggestion was rejected.

Women dominated the debate and most spoke in favour of abortion. The CDU/CSU draft, however, was backed by senior members of the government.



Generations apart: President Yeltsin of Russia, above, embracing the Georgian leader, Eduard Shevardnadze, in Dagestan during talks about the confrontation in Ossetia, while Boris Yeltsin, the president's grandson, below centre, awaits a tennis match during a visit to America



## Purists fail to stem Frenglish invasion

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

A NEW weapon is added to today's armoury of that ever-growing body of Paris officials charged with preserving the purity of the language: French becomes the official language of France.

"The language of the republic is French," says an article tacked onto the constitution by parliament this week as part of a pre-Maastricht revision and promulgated in today's *Official Journal*.

The sentence, which the drafters of De Gaulle's Fifth Republic would hardly have deemed necessary, is intended to bolster the war against Anglo-Americanisms which have been flooding ever faster into the language of Molière, a process which began in about 1919 when the French allowed English as the main text of the treaty of Versailles.

"This is not an assignment for the faint-hearted," admitted one Dutch soldier, who expressed his admiration for General Macmillan's stubborn determination not to be bullied out of town. "We won't abandon the Sarajevo operation, the general will see that," he said. "Who will stick around and try to persuade the two sides to stop firing and talk to each other otherwise?"

"There are some people here with icky trigger fingers," one French soldier said. "But unfortunately we aren't here to enforce the peace, just to keep it." The question now, as the city slowly dies, is who will make that peace — and make it hold?

Roger Boyes, page 18

16 new foreign words it recognises.

Despite bans on English-only advertising, billboards and magazines are laden with Anglo-Saxon, often in the Frenchified variant. Do you want a car "de standing", or "très performant"? asks one. To the dismay of the purists, the attraction of American culture is forcing out French in favour of bastardized Frenglisch.

The hegemony of English is particularly strong in commerce, and France fears that matters will get worse with European integration. The domestic airline TAT, Transport Aérien Interregional, has for example, recently named itself TAT-European Airlines. Even Parisian waiters are being forced by officials to give up their traditional disdain for anyone speaking less than perfect French and are attending linguis classes in the modern lingua franca.

Among the young, Frenglisch has virtually replaced French in casual conversation. To be hypercool, you have to know *les tags* of all the top *rappers* among *les blacks de New York*.

Few imagine Mitterrand's team can turn back the tide. "French still has great prestige in all the countries of the world," says Alain Decaux, the historian and last *francophone* minister. "It is retreating as the first language but we can bolster its place as second."

## France catches up with accelerating roadhogs

The French are being hit where it really hurts — in the driving seat, Charles Bremner reports

80mph motorway speed limit. A new licence can be applied for after six months.

"It is just a way of taking away our livelihood," grumbled Cyril Neveu, five-times winner of the Paris-Dakar rally, who says he prefers to travel by helicopter anyway.

Paul Belmondo, son of the actor and a noted formula one driver, said: "The only thing they will achieve is punishing people under stress."

In similar vein, the president of the national travelling salesmen's union could be seen haranguing M Sarre on television this week, telling him that a moment of distraction could lose him his livelihood. And the road haulage president spoke of the inhumanity of imposing equal measure on the weekend motorist and those law-abiding citizens who drive lorries for a living. The points system, which complaints that an accident was not his fault because, although he was intoxicated, the other car crossed to his side of the road. "Honestly, I ask you, is it better to be drunk on the right side or a roadhog on the left?" the driver demands.

M Sarre and his team of psychologists are fully aware that they are striking at a cherished means of self-expression. To encourage a new outlook, penitent motorists will be allowed to above

Traffic war, page 1  
L&T section, page 4

Colour  
Cape  
for de

Perot bias  
denied  
by press

JAPANESE  
HOODLUM  
IRRITATION



As Europe's leaders gather in Lisbon, three Times writers assess a continent at war and peace

The government's predicament over Europe is a senior official said to me this week like a surreal game of snakes and ladders. At present the snakes look long and the ladders short. Following the Danish vote three weeks ago, ministers have been manoeuvring to keep the Maastricht agreement alive in the face of domestic doubts and external buffeting. John Major knows where he wants to go, but he may be unable to regain the initiative for several months.

Each move is fraught with potential difficulty. The Irish vote in favour of Maastricht was only a small ladder, a respite before this week's potential snakes: the 48-hour working-week directive, the reappointment of Jacques Delors as commission president, and the Lisbon summit. During Britain's presidency of the EC, there will be continuing arguments over the budget and frontier controls, tricky obstacles to completing the single market, the French referendum in the early autumn, the Conservative conference in October, and discussions about how to keep the Danes on board.

Two weeks ago, I compared Mr

Major to Harold Wilson in his 1960s prime as a political manager, blurring issues of principle to avoid splits, and saying enough to each side to keep them content. One minister acknowledged the similarity of tactical skills, but says that a key difference is that Mr Major always has a clear goal. He may approach his objectives in a roundabout way, but he is determined to get there.

At present, for instance, the Eurosceptics (both the two dozen diehard anti-EC Tory MPs and 50 sympathisers) are in danger of misjudging Mr Major, of mistaking his manoeuvring for tacit agreement. The prime minister has no time for diehards like William Cash, and regards as naive many of their sympathisers, especially the 20 odd new MPs who signed recent Commons motion. Current attempts to isolate Douglas Hurd may also backfire. At Wednesday's meeting of backbenchers, he was sharply questioned when the sceptics turned up in force and actively briefed the media afterwards. The worries of Tory MPs should not be underplayed, but Mr Major sees the attack on Mr Hurd as aimed at

# Can Major win at snakes and ladders?

Peter Riddell on the outlook for Britain's EC presidency

him. So far, there is no gap between the prime minister and the foreign secretary.

The approach adopted by Mr Major and Mr Hurd is clear. The Maastricht treaty contains real advantages for Britain in curbing centralising forces, and is better than any likely alternative. Mr Major was firm yesterday in the Commons, saying that "in due course" he would seek the support of MPs for ratification. The treaty was negotiated in good faith, and he has "no intention of breaking the word of the British government". Nor has he any interest in "compromising what we agreed and wrecking this country's reputation for plain dealing".

But the ratification bill is in limbo until the attitudes of other EC countries are clarified. There is no point in forcing the issue until after France's referendum. Meanwhile, the government's tactic is to keep the temperature down. That is not always easy. Despite Gillian Shephard's efforts in a tight spot, Wednesday night's outline deal on working time was not quite the triumph that was claimed. Brussels will acquire new powers, and Britain has reserved the right to challenge any final directive in the European Court. The reappointment of M. Delors — described yesterday by foreign office minister Tristan Garel-Jones as a "high-minded individual" — was never

going to be popular with Tory MPs in view of his oddly exaggerated status as a demon. But the square can be survived.

The main positive option for the government is to build on the subsidiarity clause in the Maastricht treaty. This is the main support for ministers' claims about a new decentralising trend. Following the unexpectedly interventionist results of the Single European Act, Tory MPs are suspicious and point to lawyers' doubts about whether subsidiarity will be legally enforceable. M. Delors was left in

no doubt at his dinner in Downing Street on Tuesday that a British priority in its presidency will be to flesh out the subsidiarity clause. He apparently took the point, which is now being made by other EC countries.

Much can go wrong. The French may reject the treaty. The Danes, already in a political mess, may not sort out their worries; and if they delay too long, Germany and France will want to press ahead. And the Danes may turn out to want more social and environmental measures unacceptable to Britain. The discussions on subsidiarity may produce waffle rather than the administrative mechanisms Britain wants.

My hunch, however, is that Mr Major's more assertive new approach will be vindicated. Provided other countries ratify the treaty, the Commons will do so. Any Tory revolt will be much smaller than is currently threatened, and as in the past, Labour will split, with some MPs backing the bill. Current warnings by the opposition against going ahead are primarily designed to hide internal divisions. As Giles Radice, a Labour supporter of the EC, warns in

Cross-Channel rivalry, by Peter Millar

## From Agincourt to trawler war

All the rapid changes across Europe, it is comforting to find vibrant traces of great unalterable historical traditions, such as the antipathy between the English and French. I can imagine the summer air around the Scilly Isles turning blue yesterday as two British trawlers fought French fishermen allegedly armed with wirecutters to sever their nets. This refreshingly direct confrontation will now inevitably be relegated to the dull corridors of European justice but for a moment, as HMS Brecon headed out to defend the men of Blighty, the discerning could make out the ghost of Nelson on the poop, still declaiming: "You must hate a Frenchman as you hate the devil".

The relationship between the French and British — or to be more precise the English, for the Scots have had their own filtrations across the Channel — has always been a mixture of love and loathing. As far back as the mid 16th century, Sir Philip Sidney was referring to France as "that sweet enemy". But the affair goes back much further, to the Hundred Years War, which spanned the 14th and 15th centuries and might be considered the longest ever divorce proceeding between two nations.

What was at issue was the question of separate identity, confused ever since the Normans conquered England but refused to relinquish their claim to the French throne. Their attempt to hang on to their ancestral lands with the aid of the Anglo-Saxon peasantry pressed into their feudal armies helped to fuse conquered and conquerors into something approximating a nation. After the Black Prince won the Battle of Crecy in 1346, dusting up a few Frenchmen became an acknowledged way of winning one's spurs and attaining manhood. By the time of Agincourt in 1415, there were quite clearly Englishmen on one side and Frenchmen on the other. So by the time Shakespeare got round to writing his stirring stuff, he could invoke the trinity of England, Harry and St George on the same side.

Since then, the role of chief enemy of the moment has been shared out a bit, first to the Spanish and their armada, latterly to the Germans. But there has remained a lingering suspicion — notably among the high command at Balaklava, when England and France were allies against the Russians — that the French were the real enemy.

During most of the colonial expansion of the 19th century, the world seemed big enough for both European powers, but there were fraught moments, as at Fashoda in the Sudan in 1898. Reduced to absurd map-makers' terms, it was the moment when the French determination to build a horizontal empire in North Africa collided with the British drive for a vertical Cape-to-Cairo empire — and they lost, though with no good grace.

So the English antipathy is fully reciprocated. No French schoolboy fails to learn of England first and foremost as "perfidious Albion". Such an allegation of treachery sounds unreasonable in the light of 20th-century history. We Britons tend to feel aggrieved at a lack of gratitude for having given shelter to General de Gaulle, and endured the Blitz in London while Paris survived unharmed by surrendering. But on the other side of the water, this is perceived as patronising nonsense. Whereas Churchill's wartime offer to unite the two countries under the British crown may have been intended as a gesture of friendship and solidarity to a sister nation under occupation, it was received in Paris as yet another attempt to resurrect the Plantagenet claim.

So there ought to have been little real surprise when the same general, installed as French president, pronounced the famous "Non" that slammed in Britain's face the door to the European Community. The Cornish fishermen probably wish it had stayed shut.

The root of the problem is that ever since the Norman Conquest, France has been, in the eyes of most Britons, a stand-in for the whole of Europe. Our "continental café" was always trying to be French, just like the "continental breakfast" which would send a German or a Dutchman into a hungry rage. Conversely, whether fishermen or farmers, when we fume with anger at the seemingly meddling decisions of the Eurocrats, we thank heaven that we still have Jacques Delors: a Frenchman's eyes to damn. It comes more naturally.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

This could well be the worst week for hacks that there has ever been. This could be the week when our trade grinds slowly to a halt. By next week, pedestrians may be unable to negotiate the nation's pavements for the hacks in cardboard boxes panhandling small change.

Should this happen, it will of course be the result of that invariably retrograde force, progress; because we now inhabit an era in which non-necessity is the mother of invention, and those terrible words "technological breakthrough" indicate only that something has been subsumed by something else. Since you ask, I do not know if the word *subsumed* exists, but I do not intend to find out, because if I wanted to find out, I would have to drive to a shop which sells batteries so that I could put them in my magnifying glass, and if I did that I should almost certainly cop a parking ticket, and when you are faced by life in a cardboard box, you cannot chuck money away on little luxuries like that.

I cannot look up *subsumed* without an illuminating magnifying glass, because my new Oxford English Dictionary is the micrographic version with about a million words per page, none of which can be read without the Oxford English Magnifying Glass that came with it. What you do is, you put the book on the carpet, drop to your hands and knees, flick on the light in the magnifying glass, and slowly go blind and

mad. I did not have to do this with my old OED, because it came in 12 volumes and eye-size print, but when it grew out of date through not having very important words like *puppy* and *gazump* in it, I decided to buy the single-volume technological breakthrough that subsumed it.

The effect was to slow down my work by a factor of n, where n represents the need to look a word up and then drive around searching for a meter within walking distance of a battery shop, before driving home and dropping to your hands and knees to go blind and mad. The cost in terms of words not written is, to take a rough figure, *immeasurable*.

And inaccuracy stands poised for a quantum leap. This week, a lush brochure arrived from OUP announcing that the entire OED is now available on one floppy disk for only £490. Since you again ask, I do not know why it is *disk not disc*, I have been meaning to look this up for some time, and as soon as I get a couple of batteries I may, provided I have not replaced the OEMG with the new OED. If I do that, mind, I shall have to have bought a second computer, for if I have to keep removing the disk on which I am writing from my one computer in order to insert the disk containing the word I want to look up, it will take six months to write anything and I shall be in the cardboard box even sooner than if I had bought a second computer.

Why, though, should even two computers herald a cardboard

box? Because they will slow me down yet faster than the OEMG they have subsumed, thanks to a further technological breakthrough. A brochure speaks... now not merely a dictionary, but the most comprehensive thesaurus in the world. Hard-pressed for a synonym for *pier*? How about *causeway*, *cob*, *catwater*, *dike*, *head*, *jetty*, *lever* or *mole*? All these and more can be found by searching for the word *pier* across the entire breadth of the dictionary."

Dear God, the very last thing a working hack needs is the most comprehensive thesaurus in the world! Especially when he has already subsumed his typewriter with a computer: in the old days, he would type *To be or not to be, that is the question*, and, faced with the mucky option of Tipp-Ex, leave it at that and go on to the next bit. A word-processor, however, because it has a correctional facility (interesting that this term should also have subsumed "prison") allows him, indeed encourages him, to think for a while and then write *To be or not to be, that is the problem*.

And, after a further while, *To be or not to be that is the dilemma*. Which is how a hack's income gets cut in half. Now add to this a disk which, with 8 synonyms for *pier*, might well contain 50 for *question*. You could spend three years on a limerick.

Have I, then, decided against a second computer? Certainly not. It could be extremely useful, if it comes in a nice big cardboard box.

Glennys into the breach

WITH Neil Kinnock looking increasingly likely to become Britain's second-string EC commissioner, his campaign has already begun to groom Glennys as a replacement for him in the Commons. Should he succeed Bruce Millan in Brussels at the end of the year, Kinnock would have to resign his Iswyn seat.

Glennys is as popular as the Opposition leader in the constituency which he has represented since 1970, and would be the first choice of many party activists for the candidacy. Cllr Tom Harris, Labour mayor of Iswyn, who has known the Kinnocks for twenty years says: "I cannot think of anyone better for the job. Mrs Kinnock would make an excellent candidate. If she decides to stand it will be a very popular decision. She is intelligent, astute and has all the qualifications you could wish for."

Cllr Arthur Evans, deputy leader of the Labour group on Iswyn borough council, also believes there is a strong possibility Glennys will be the next MP. "Mrs Kinnock is a very good political person in her own right. As a matter of fact I think she is the driving force behind Neil sometimes. She is certainly assured of my vote." Should she be nominated, Glennys would inherit one of the safest Labour seats in the country.

Kinnock's appointment to Brussels would initially be for two years. There is irony for him in Millan's reputed magnanimous offer to stand down in his favour. Sir Leon Brittan's post as senior commissioner would have been one of the plumb jobs at Kinnock's disposal had he become prime minister. Millan's junior post as commissioner for regional policy

would probably have gone to Lynda Chalker. Few expected to see Kinnock taking the job himself.

• John Major's drive to appoint more women to senior posts in Whitehall should receive a further boost today when the new head of information at the Ministry of Defence is announced. Gill Samuel, head of information at the Department of Transport, is likely to get the post dealing with information about the male-dominated armed forces. Samuel, who would then have daily access to Malcolm Rifkind, is already being lobbied to press the case for women to fight on the front line.

Cartoon hell

THE American court ruling this week which gave the go-ahead to smokers to sue tobacco companies is lead in the pencil of cartoonist Michael Heath. Followers of his weekly cartoon strip "The Outlaw" should not be surprised to see the last smoker on earth, Michael Common, who is temporarily off the weed, resume smoking in the hope of making a few bucks from the tobacco companies. Heath's strip is now running in *The New York Observer*, and receives regular bulletins from the anti-smoking lobby.

The inspiration for the strip

no doubt at his dinner in Downing Street on Tuesday that a British priority in its presidency will be to flesh out the subsidiarity clause. He apparently took the point, which is now being made by other EC countries.

Offshore, his new book on British attitudes to Europe, "a switch back to outright opposition, or even to scepticism, would lack any political credibility. It would cut Labour off from constructive dialogue with other EC sister parties".

But climbing the ladders and avoiding the snakes entails costs. The strategic choices facing Britain have been blurred. Mr Major has presented ratification as a mark of Britain keeping its word, and only secondarily in terms of influence on European developments. Mr Hurd has been more candid about the Foreign Office's fears about threats to the traditional British goal of ensuring that the main continental powers do not combine to take decisions on their own which affect us, notably on defence and monetary affairs. The relationship between monetary union, enlargement of the Community and the redistribution of resources to poorer countries on the Mediterranean or in central Europe has been barely discussed.

Mr Major's political skills may

win him success in the battles over Maastricht, but he may find at the end that Britain's place in Europe remains as unresolved as ever.

Emergency in Sarajevo, by Roger Boyes

## Can the West let a city starve?

Sarajevo was bombed again yesterday, and the United Nations put back the clock. Unless there is a 48-hour ceasefire in the city, the UN troops will not take the first steps towards securing Sarajevo airport for relief supplies. Meanwhile the people of that disintegrating city — Muslims, Croats and, yes, many Serbs — are eating nectars and subsisting in a hellish netherworld without water or electricity.

Serb irregulars are dictating the terms of peace and war to the United Nations and daily demonstrating the impotence of one of the broadest international coalitions ever assembled (America, Europe, Iran, most Muslim states, Russia). This is partly a failure of will and imagination. The UN has been putting much energy into persuading the Serbs to remove anti-aircraft weapons from within two to four miles of the airport. UN observers may soon be placed next to heavy artillery sites. But it is plain that the Bosnian-Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, is on a different wavelength: he wants to draw an ethnic green line through Sarajevo, and does not want UN troops milling around the city until he achieves that goal. He repeatedly links the reopening of the airport with the division of the city.

Making the opening of the airport a primary UN aim may therefore be a misjudgment. Securing the airport has become a codeword for limited, tentative military intervention.

Since incoming relief planes are vulnerable, the neighbouring mortar and cannon must be silenced either by negotiation or by force. Yet every day of hesitation leaves lives squandered. There is a limit to how long a community can survive on dandelion soup and dog biscuits.

There is a strong case for thinking again, and thinking quickly. The best option is to air-drop food and medical supplies. That would not only help to relieve the population, it would show them that they have not been abandoned by the world. One can understand the nervousness of military planners in considering armed intervention. Even cap-

turing the airport would need a brigade to take the control tower and landing strip and perhaps three more brigades to hold the roads. That is a great many soldiers, who would be very exposed and would have to be fed and quartered and who would have no clear mission beyond keeping the airport open. Dropping canisters of food and medicines for the hospitals is more feasible and would make a similar point more quickly.

During the Warsaw uprising in 1944, the British flew Halifaxs low over Warsaw across very dangerous terrain, dropping weapons and supplies, and although they had little air cover (the Russians didn't help), they suffered few losses. The air-drop did not change the outcome of the Warsaw uprising, coming too late for that, but eye-witnesses remember how it changed their war psychologically, by briefly giving hope to Poles who spent their lives in cellars and who had been most terribly battered. More recently, a Western air team dropped tents and supplies to the Kurds stranded on the mountainsides of northern Iraq. That too made an important humanitarian and political point.

Something similar has to be done now, within days, for Sarajevo. There are risks, but if the chief of the Serbian and Montenegrin air force, General Bozidar Stevanovic, is to be believed, most of the anti-aircraft missiles are now concentrated around Belgrade. Sensible air cover could protect such a drop, and if necessary shoot down any air attack.

There is risk on the ground too. Snipers might gun down Sarajevo citizens trying to distribute food that had been dropped. These risks, however, are small compared to the scope of the humanitarian mission. An air-drop is probably tolerable to the US electorate; it could involve Germany more actively, and it would measure those Islamic countries who fear that Bosnian Muslims would be slaughtered in a full scale Western intervention.

The West, bullied by heavily armed Serb irregulars who respect no agreement, has come to believe it is important to Bosnia. By the same token, the Serbs are coming to believe they are invincible. The time has come to change the terms of this conflict. Even without posing a direct military challenge to Serbia, the West can demonstrate that it will not accept the wilful starvation and destruction of a European city.

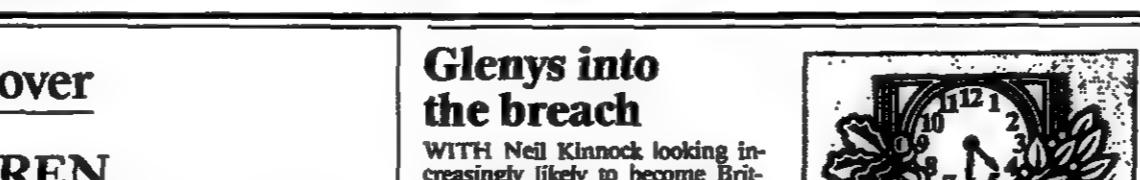
the country too unsafe, and she was forced to conduct the job from Whitehall. She is unlikely to be thwarted again.

### Face to face

DAVID COKE, curator of the Pallant House Gallery at Chichester, knows how Heinrich Schliemann felt when he gazed upon the face of Agamemnon. Coke has discovered a "life-mask" of Handel, which has been hidden in a suitcase for years. The mask, made by Louis François Roubiliac, has never been seen by the public, but will be the key exhibit in the gallery's Handel exhibition, opening on Monday.

Coke was called to a collector's home in Herefordshire and told that something extraordinary had been found in an old suitcase. Wrapped in a teatowel was the Handel mask. "I felt a little creepy driving back to Chichester with the mask on the back seat of my car," says Coke, who had already procured manuscript of *Messiah*, Handel's will and a ticket used for an early performance of *Messiah*.

• Among the many bequests left by the late cookery writer Elizabeth David is a provision for a large selection of her 3,000-volume library to be left to the Warburg Institute in London. David, whose collection of culinary works from the 18th and 19th centuries is regarded as one of the best in the world, states in her will that the Warburg library should house: "All my books relating wholly or in part to cooking, both in its festival and technological aspects". The rest will go to her agent Jill Norman. The decision will surprise some of her friends, who had assumed that the extensive collection would be left to the London Library, where Elizabeth David did much of her research.







# Forthcoming marriages

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

## OBITUARIES

### G. D. RAMSAY

**G. D. Ramsay**, FBA, economic historian and fellow and tutor at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, died in Oxford on June 11 aged 83. He was born in Dublin on May 25, 1909.

GEORGE Ramsay's literary output was impressive and mounted as age advanced. In 1957 he published *English Overseas Trade during the Centuries of Emergence*, described on its appearance as the best general account available of this country's external trade between the fifteenth and the eighteenth centuries. It was to some extent a work of synthesis, and for synthesis its author had a taste, as his chapters in the third and fourth volumes of the *New Cambridge Modern History* show.

In 1975 there appeared, under the title *The City of London in International Politics at the Accession of Elizabeth Tudor*, the first part of a masterly two-volume work long-planned, called *The End of the Antwerp Mark*. The second volume was entitled *The Queen's Merchants and the Revolt of the Netherlands*. In these and other writings Ramsay's gift for the *mot juste* shone out from his invariably polished style.

Ramsay keenly advocated the publication of historical sources, especially official ones. He justly criticised the government for reducing the textual output of the Public Record Office and was a supporter of private record publishing societies. He made three valuable contributions to record publishing himself, editing two sixteenth century taxation lists for Wiltshire, the account book of the Merchant Adventurers John Isham, and an early Elizabethan tract advocating the supplanting of Antwerp by Emden as an entrepot.

George Daniel Ramsay

was the son of a prosperous nurseryman. Educated at Rossall and Worcester College, Oxford, he obtained a first class in history in 1931 and won the Gladstone memorial prize in 1932. He subsequently prepared a doctoral dissertation on the Wiltshire woollen industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which was published under that title in 1943 (2nd ed. 1965). In 1937 he became a fellow of St Edmund Hall and there, apart from service in the RAF (1942-45), he remained as tutor in modern history until retirement in 1974.

With the publication in 1982 of *The English Woolen Industry: 1500-1750*, Ramsay returned to the subject of his doctoral thesis surveying the production and marketing of wool throughout the period and assessing the economic impact of the clothmaking industry. In 1990 his eminence as an historian was recognised when he was elected to a senior fellowship of the British Academy.

Although he was a governor of Rossall from 1955 to 1979 and interested himself in more than one organisation that furthered the historiography of Wiltshire and London, Ramsay never came much into the public eye or played a conspicuous part in affairs either without the university or within. He will, in fact, be remembered chiefly as one profoundly versed in the English economic history of the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Ramsay's personality was lively. It blended a fundamentally conservative code of values with much impish rebelliousness. His conversation, often witty and always original, could be alternately frivolous and astringent. Argument was a delight, dissent preferred to agreement. He loved music and was a gifted pianist. He greatly enjoyed travel — and it enriched his writings — and he was an expert in the stock market. He did not relish administration because his volatile mind found it difficult to make practical decisions. For the same reason, perhaps, although his advice was usually astute if sought privately and when he was off his guard, he could be negative in counsel and often left the impression that he positively gloried in lost causes.

In 1952 he married Patricia Emily St John Clarke, of Dublin, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

Vibrant colour and elaborate embroideries were her

Margaretha Ley, the design force behind the German-based international fashion house Escada, died in Munich on June 4 aged 59. She was born in Sweden.

AS FOUNDER and principal designer for Escada, Margaretha Ley established a sportswear look of studied affluence that was popular with designer customers internationally. Together with her husband, Wolfgang Ley, she built the company into an international corporation whose sales last year reached \$850 million.

study closely the perfection of haute couture, the beauty of the fabrics and the elegant finishing. Design opportunities drew her to Munich where for ten years she was the designer of Mondi, a German sportswear collection.

Margaretha Ley began her career as an apprentice in the atelier of Stockholm's royal tailor Ley. At the age of 20 she moved on to Fred Admiller in Vienna, a couturier to Austrian aristocracy. Some years later she met Jacques Fath in Paris who took her on as a top mannequin and " muse". With him she was able to

trademark and she was credited with having elevated women's casual wear to a couture-quality. Escada specialised in a mixture of well-tailored rich fabrics, highly coloured and expensive silks, wools and cashmeres often trimmed with gold buttons.

Margaretha Ley began her career as an apprentice in the atelier of Stockholm's royal tailor Ley. At the age of 20 she moved on to Fred Admiller in Vienna, a couturier to Austrian aristocracy. Some years later she met Jacques Fath in Paris who took her on as a top mannequin and " muse".

She is survived by two daughters from her first marriage and a son from her second.

Dick Fifoot, MC, Bodley's Librarian and professorial fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1979-81, died on June 24 aged 67. He was born on June 14, 1925.

ERIK Richard Sidney (Dick) Fifoot was the son of C. H. S. Fifoot, the distinguished Oxford academic lawyer. He was educated at Berkhamsted and served in the Coldstream Guards during the second world war, being awarded the Military Cross in 1945.

He resumed his studies at Exeter College, Oxford, and took the diploma course at the School of Librarianship at University College London. A brief period at the Radcliffe Science Library was followed by increasingly responsible positions at Leeds and Nottingham universities and in 1960, at an unusually early age, he was appointed librarian of the University of Edinburgh.

Prior to joining the left-wing newspaper he was editor in chief of the film journal *Cahiers du Cinéma*.

After he joined *Liberation* in 1981 his lively columns often scoffed at popular American films and condemned American "cultural imperialism".

The move was not a success. The

It was in Edinburgh that Dick Fifoot made his mark both in the administration of a large and important but hitherto overcrowded and conservatively-managed library and in preparing for the move to a new building. He took a close personal interest in all stages of planning, working closely with the architects of the award-winning new building in George Square, and organising the efficient working of the spacious and successful result. He was later an adviser on several other new university library buildings.

Fifoot was prominent in the affairs of the International Federation of Library Associations and served as chairman of the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries. In 1979, after nearly 20 years in Edinburgh, he returned to Oxford as Bodley's Librarian and Fellow of Exeter College.

The Rev Brian Warroll, Vicar, Tilstock and Whixall; to be Vicar, Hanley Team Ministry (Lichfield).

The Rev Ralph Willcox, non-superintendent Assistant Curate, Aspley Guise w. Husborne Crawley and Ridgmont; to be Chaplain, HM Prison, Bedford (St Albans).

The Rev James Wilson, Rector, Lifton, Kelly w. Bradstone and Broadwoodwidge (Exeter); to retire as from July 5.

The Rev Canon Gordon Ross, Rector, Bishopstoke (Winchester); to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral as from August 30 on retirement.

The Rev Stephen Radley, Assistant Curate, St Matthew and St Luke, Darlington; to be Curate-in-charge, Chilton (Durham).

The Rev William Reid; to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltor and Vicar-General of the diocese in Europe.

The Rev Canon Gordon Ross, Rector, Bishopstoke (Winchester); to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral as from August 30 on retirement.

The Rev Brian Pearson, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Tait Mission and Officer for Mission and Evangelism (London); to be a Provincial Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev Norman Daniels, Chaplain, Giggleswick School, Settle to Vicar, All Saints, Keighley (Bradford).

The Rev Geoffrey Peters, Assistant Curate, Bradford.

The Rev Graeme Bunney, Assistant Curate, Sunderland Team Ministry; to be Team Vicar, Sunderland Team Ministry (Durham).

The Rev Richard Brown, Chaplain of Brighton College (Chichester); to be School Chaplain at Remonden School, Cranbrook (Canterbury).

The Rev Colin Pearson, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Tait Mission and Officer for Mission and Evangelism (London); to be a Provincial Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Rev Norman Daniels, Chaplain, Giggleswick School, Settle to Vicar, All Saints, Keighley (Bradford).

The Rev Geoffrey Peters, Assistant Curate, Bradford.

The Rev Michael Tristram, Rector, Abbotts Ann and Upper and Goodworth Clarendon (Winchester); to be Team Vicar, Pershore w. Pinvin, Wick and Biringham (Bristol).

The Rev Canon John Musher, Vicar, Bromsgrove, St. John, and an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral; to be Vicar, Kempsey and Severn Stoke w. Croome d'Abitot (Worcester).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Canon Colin Deedes, Master w. St Paul, Winchester; to be a Canon Emeritus of Winchester Cathedral on September 14 on retirement.

The Rev Hazel Ditchburn, Industrial Chaplain with the Northumbrian Industrial Mission; to be Priest-in-charge, St. John the Baptist, Hilton (Middlesbrough).

The Rev John Berry, Evangelism Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; to be Vicar, Guernsey, Holy Trinity (Wimborne).

The Rev Donald Bish; permission to officiate, diocese Canterbury.

The Rev John Brookbank, Joint Diocesan Stewardship Adviser, and Priest-in-charge, St. James, Shirehead (Blackburn); to be Vicar, St. Michael, Kirkham, same diocese.

The Rev Richard Brown, Chaplain of Brighton College (Chichester); to be School Chaplain at Remonden School, Cranbrook (Canterbury).

The Rev Graeme Bunney, Assistant Curate, Sunderland Team Ministry; to be Team Vicar, Sunderland Team Ministry (Durham).

The Rev Norman Daniels, Chaplain, Giggleswick School, Settle to Vicar, All Saints, Keighley (Bradford).

The Rev Geoffrey Peters, Assistant Curate, Bradford.

The Rev Michael Tristram, Rector, Abbotts Ann and Upper and Goodworth Clarendon (Winchester); to be Team Vicar, Pershore w. Pinvin, Wick and Biringham (Bristol).

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon John Musher, Vicar, Bromsgrove, St. John, and an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral; to be Vicar, Kempsey and Severn Stoke w. Croome d'Abitot (Worcester).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

The Rev Canon Christopher Davies, Vicar, St. James, Maldon; to be also Rural Dean of Kingston (Southwark).

The Rev Richard Steel, formerly Religious Programmes Producer for Radio Trent and Chaplain to Central Television, Nottingham; to be Blackburn Diocesan Communications Officer.

## Police to study role of Ward scientists

BY RICHARD FORD  
HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE Director of Public Prosecutions has asked police to investigate the role of two scientists accused of conspiring to deny justice to Judith Ward, whose conviction for the M62 IRA coach bomb was quashed this month.

But Barbara Mills, QC, has decided that criticisms by the appeal court of the actions of a prosecution counsel, a senior official in the Crown Prosecution Service, and a doctor involved in the case, do not amount to allegations of criminality.

The two retired scientists, Douglas Higgs and George Berryman, who carried out tests for the presence of nitroglycerine, were strongly criticised by the appeal court judges, who accused them of taking the "law into their own hands" by deliberately suppressing key evidence which could have helped Miss Ward's defence.

In their judgment on Miss Ward's appeal, the three judges reserved their strongest condemnation for Mr Higgs, formerly principal scientific officer at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Woolwich, and his colleague, Mr Berryman, formerly a higher scientific officer, and another colleague, Walter Elliot, who is now dead. They tested Miss Ward's hands, belongings, and the caravan where she lived.

Three senior RARDE scientists took the law into their own hands, and concealed from the prosecution, the defence and the court, matters which might have changed the course of the trial," the judges said. They added that it was a necessary inference that the three men acted in concert.

West Yorkshire police announced last night that Detective Chief Superintendent Ken Baines was to take charge of the investigation.

The CPS said that there were no grounds for action against others. The appeal judges criticised Brian Walsh, QC, who was junior counsel in the prosecution team, and Michael Bibby, a member of the DPP's staff at the time. They said a letter drafted by Mr Walsh and adopted by Mr Bibby was a "serious misrepresentation" of police evidence.



Face to face: David Coke, curator of Pallant House Gallery Trust in Chichester, with the life mask of Handel he found buried in a suitcase. Louis François Roubiliac probably made the mask for his statue of the composer now in the Victoria and Albert Museum

## Navy boards French trawler in fish war

Continued from page 1

about the propensity of the French to take the law into their own hands. "First we had British lorries blockaded in Calais by the French, then we had British lamb burnt by the French. Now we have our fishing fleet attacked by the French. If you take a very tough line on this you will enjoy the support of my constituents, this House and the nation as a whole," Mr Curry said.

Opposition MPs criticised

proposals for replacing the Royal Navy fishery protection service with private contractors.

Although the Treasury has ordered an audit of the £5.4 million a year RN service, Mr Curry said no decision had been reached.

The minister also made clear that, if the vessels were caught and there was evidence of an indictable offence, the British government would not hesitate to bring charges.

Skippers' vow, page 2  
Peter Millar, page 18

## Lloyd's name goes quiet on losses

Continued from page 1

every penny he had ever had been earned legally without the benefit of any inheritance.

He accused certain underwriters of knowingly underwriting unprofitable business. He asked: "Do you think that's fraud? I don't know. You would have to take legal advice. That is one my complaint against Lloyd's."

Mr Price and his penny-farthing are not unknown to Lloyd's. In January he protested to David Coleridge, the chairman of Lloyd's, that the waiter (doorman) had been instructed to stop cyclists

chaining their bicycles to the railings at the front of the Lloyd's building. That prevented him parking his now famous grandfather's penny-farthing.

He said he thought the cycle would enhance the building's appearance but was unable to impress the beleaguered Mr Coleridge.

## Major prepares for clash on wider EC

Continued from page 1

Gorman, the anti-federalist MP, asked for a free vote on the bill like that accorded by Edward Heath when he pushed through the original Common Market legislation. Mr Major turned her down. "The House has debated and voted on the Maastricht agreement on three occasions," he said.

"We contested the general election on that proposition, a general election in which all my colleagues were returned to a manifesto to which they all subscribed. The Maastricht treaty was negotiated in good faith by all member states and I have no intention of breaking the word of the British government that was given on that occasion. Neither do I have any intention of wrecking this country's reputation for plain dealing and good faith."

Mr Major's remarks boosted pro-European Tory MPs.

Andrew Rowe, MP for Mid Kent, said last night: "I was

absolutely delighted at the robust way the prime minister forcefully reminded the party that we fought a general election party on his success.

There were opposition jeers when Mr Major, keenly aware of the distaste for the move among Euro-sceptic Tory MPs, had to be forced by Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, rather reluctantly to admit that Britain would be backing M Delors.

He told Mr Hattersley: "There is, as I understand it, only likely to be one candidate. If that is Mr Delors, we shall support him."

Mr Hattersley replied: "Will you tell him we confidently expect him to continue to implement policies which are necessary for this country, supported by the Labour party or wrecking this country's reputation for plain dealing and good faith?"

Mr Major's remarks boosted pro-European Tory MPs.

Andrew Rowe, MP for Mid Kent, said last night: "I was

terrible as he let it fly through the portage of the head like the brass cannon.

## Political sketch

# A little touch of Curry in the night

If only it had been St Crispin's day.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends! One piffing incident, one tiny spark and the whole House of Commons was roaring its aggression. One junior agriculture minister, one short statement, and "up and at 'em" was the mood of everybody — literally everybody. For a backbench MP to have confessed to a preference for brie over cheddar yesterday would have been to invite a public lynching.

When it emerged that the government of France was supporting the UK line against French fishermen, you could feel the disappointment. How thinly sits the veneer of nearly two centuries of peace upon our ancient hostility. On the afternoon's showing, Churchill should not have stopped at scuppering French fighting ships; he should have scuppered their fishing fleet too.

Or "fishing feet," as Gary Street (C, Plymouth, Sutton) called it, tripping over his tongue with fury. Sebastian Coe (C, Falmouth & Camborne), muzzled by the convention that an MP does not intervene before his maiden speech, sat frustrated, like a man gagged.

And the honour fell to David Harris (C, St Ives). It was his moment of glory.

Harris is an unlikely warrior. A quiet and unassuming man, you would count him among the dozen most reasonable Tories in the House. But then in peace there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility, but now the blast of war blew in our ears. Mr Harris imitated the action of a tiger. Stiffening the sinews and summoning up the blood, Harris leapt to his feet and demanded a statement from the fisheries minister.

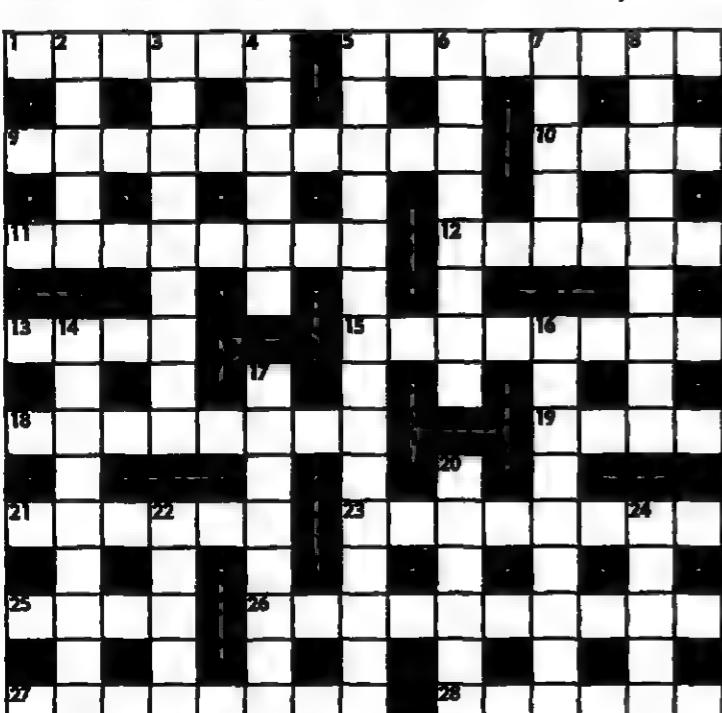
David Curry, the junior minister, is a rather clever man — small, with spectacles, an intellectual manner and the parliamentary style of a Prudential insurance salesman. But he realised he must dispense fair nature with hard-favour'd rage, and be copy now to men of grosser blood, like Tony Marlow (C, Northampton N). He took off his glasses. He lent the eye a terrible aspect. He let it fly through the portage of the head like the brass cannon.

Cry God for Curry, England and St Ives!

Exult! Alarum, and Chambers go off.

MATTHEW PARRIS

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,955



### ACROSS

- 1 Coolness exhibited by father about to see doctor (6).
- 5 Cunning and skill provided diamonds (8).
- 9 Cleared fen out, discovering a venomous creature (3-2-5).
- 10 Bird that moves in a straight line (4).
- 11 Busy again pollinating a tree (2-6).
- 12 Careless of what follows do stains... (6).
- 13 ...shock, being crazy about... (4).
- 15 ...inspector, formerly an underground worker? (8).
- 18 Form in which rabbit-like creature hides before noon (8).
- 19 Only the front portions of Los Angeles train eventually departed (4).
- 21 Pants, and becomes slower (6).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,954

**SHAMBLES** C H G  
E E I A B A T T O I R  
**CAVE** M U N B E  
D T H O U S A N D F O L D  
R I U A O R E  
TENNIS G O N F A L O N  
G G I E N C  
ETCHING C O R K A G E  
X O I U A  
O M O U R M A N T U N E U P  
R S I S C C N  
G A P E R C A I L L I E T  
I I K D A N I L E  
S E P I C E S S B E  
E H Y R E S P E C T S

### WORD WATCHING

By Philip Howard

#### BIBLIOCLASM

a. Collected library

b. A description of books

c. An embossing

#### SCRUTABLE

a. A folding table

b. Comprehensible through concentration

c. Of a whole number

#### EXORDUM

a. Parade in order

b. The end of something

c. The beginning of something

#### TONTINE

a. A fringed hair style

b. A type of cantilever bridge

c. A sort of anomaly

Answers on page 20

#### ORGANISATION

For the latest AA traffic and road-information, 24 hours a day, dial 0898 401 followed by the appropriate code

London & SE

C London (within M & S Circ.)

M-way/roads M-25

M-way/roads M1-Dorford T-

M-way/roads Dartord T-M22

M-way/roads M25/M4

M25 London Orbital only

National

National motorways

West Country

Wales

Midlands

East Anglia

North-west England

North-east England

Scotland

Northern Ireland

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784



# Yorkshire to boost level of capital expenditure

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

SIR Gordon Jones, chairman of Yorkshire Water, said the group was likely to spend £200 million more on capital expenditure than planned when its price limits were fixed for its first five years in the private sector, while raising prices by less than the limits. Total spending up to 1995 is now expected to reach £1.7 billion.

The increase is mainly due to accelerating the construction of sewage works to clean effluent flowing into the Humber Estuary, to meet an EC directive set after the price limits were fixed. In the year to end-March, investment in its utility business rose 16 per cent to £290 million and a further increase to more than £300 million is due this year.

Pre-tax profits rose 8.6 per cent to £124 million after charging £3 million extra operating costs due to drought and £5.5 million for coping with a landslip at a main sewage treatment works. The recession also cost more than £3 million in lower metered sales. Operating costs rose by 12.5 per cent but Sir Gordon says they are still the lowest per head of population of the privatised groups.

The dividend rises 10.2 per cent to 19.5p, slightly above the sector average and in line with the rise in earnings to 57.6p per share. Shares in Yorkshire Water — among the most highly valued in the sector — rose another 7p to 46.2p.

In contrast to some other water groups, Sir Gordon's pay increased from £119,000 to £143,000 because bonus payments for two years were counted in 1991-2. This stemmed from changes introduced by the non-executive directors, ending incentive bonus payments to board members linked to the group's performance.

More than 99 per cent of

the group's water supplies and about 96 per cent of sewage effluent complied with standards. Gross water leakages are about 20 per cent of supplies (including 6 per cent from customers' pipes), which is below the industry average.

Yorkshire is, however, having to impose hosepipe bans in the east of its territory as a condition of being allowed to vary its NRA licences to increase abstractions from water sources. It is encouraging those domestic customers who would benefit to switch to water meters in a deal where the customer pays the capital cost of £1.16.

Trevor Newton, the deputy chairman, said a programme to cut the cost of new plant and to make plant controls more sensitive, combined with contracting-out of more services, should flow through to profits over the next four years.

Non-utility businesses contributed a net £2 million to profits from doubled turnover of £40 million, of which £13 million was to external customers. The group expects turnover to double again.

Sir Gordon said Yorkshire was relying on non-core activities to provide the main growth spur to profits when the water investment programme slows after the end of the century. The group has invested £23 million in non-core activities, mainly liquid industrial waste disposal and incineration and has concentrated on organic growth rather than acquisitions.

The engineering division was merged in a joint venture with Babcock to seek work abroad as internal plant design requirements slowed.

Sir Gordon said Yorkshire still aimed to earn 10 per cent of its profits from non-regulated businesses within a few years.

## Scantronic maintains dividend

By OUR CITY STAFF

**SCANTRONIC Holdings**, the alarms and security products group, is maintaining its dividend at 2.975p a share for the year, with an unchanged final payout of 2.185p, despite a 21.1 per cent decline in full-year profits.

Chris Brooks, chairman, sounded an upbeat tone on future prospects, especially in the light of recent cost cutting, improved market share, the introduction of new products and a move into new areas.

Pre-tax profits in the year to the end of March fell to £2.54 million (£3.74 million), on turnover down to £36.1 million (£42.9 million). Earnings slip to 2.18p a share, against 3.83p last time. Interest payments fell to £422,000 (£1.79 million), with gearing reduced to below 20 per cent, against 64 per cent previously.

## Chiltern signals a recovery despite passing its payout

By PHILIP PANGALOS

**CHILTERN Radio**, the local radio station operator, is passing its interim dividend, after 1p last time, despite reduced first-half losses and signs of improved sales.

Peter Burton, the chairman, is "cautiously confident" of continued recovery. He said the company would eventually benefit from an enlarged customer base and sharper sales operations. "Even with a flat economy, we will be moving ahead," he said.

He described the company's view of the economy as "not hugely optimistic", adding: "We've seen a lot of false dawns. A number of things have happened that have drastically strengthened us, but we do not want to send out any over-optimistic signals." A decision about a final dividend payment will be made

later in the year. Pre-tax losses were trimmed to £179,000 in the six months to March 31, against £234,000 last time. A combination of advertising revenue recovery, acquisitions and increased market share helped turnover to advance to £2.55 million (£1.73 million). Local revenue, which accounts for about three-quarters of total revenue, rose 9 per cent, while national revenue jumped 83 per cent from previously depressed levels. The shares eased 3p to 12.4p.

Chiltern, which runs ten stations spread from the West Country to the home counties north of London, intends to apply for one of the regional radio licences to be offered by the Radio Authority later this year.

It will probably apply for the south-west regional licence,

although the outcome is unlikely to be known before next spring. If Chiltern is successful, its present coverage of 3.5 million adults could be boosted by 1.5 million.

Chiltern, in which both Capital Radio and Anglia TV have stakes of about 20 per cent, also intends to become involved in the third UK national radio channel, INR3, when it is advertised.

Chiltern has responded to depressed business conditions by intensifying its sales strategy.

It has turned to smaller advertisers, many of whom did not use radio previously.

In this way, it has gained market share and greatly increased the size of its customer base, although this has been achieved at the cost of higher selling expenses as a proportion of revenues.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Tessa investments top £10bn since launch

MORE than £10 billion has been invested in tax exempt special savings accounts by over 3 million savers since they were launched in January last year. Stephen Dorrell, financial secretary to the treasury, said: "I am delighted that Tessa has become such a popular form of saving over the last 18 months. More than 3 million people have shown that the scheme... is a great success for savers."

In the first three months the accounts were available, more than £5 billion was invested by 2,082,000 people. By the end of last year, more than £7.3 billion was invested. It has now topped £10.4 billion. Two thirds of the money invested in the first three months of this year relate to second-year payments.

### Stoddard Sekers rises

**STODDARD Sekers**, the carpet and furnishing fabric maker, said consumer demand remained "dismally low", resulting in a disappointing start to the present financial year. In the 12 months to end-March, the company raised pre-tax profits from £2.5 million to £3.26 million and earnings from 2.5p a share to 3.8p. The final dividend is cut from 1.95p a share to 1.875p, but the total dividend rises from 2.5p to 2.625p. Sales were £46.08 million (£42.98 million). Operating profits increased from £3.1 million to £3.63 million.

### Kalamazoo slumps

**KALAMAZOO**, the computer services and printed systems group, saw pre-tax profits slump to £300,000 (£2.3 million) in the eight months to end-March. Earnings per share are nil (4.1p). A final dividend of 0.875p a share makes a total of 1.4p, against a final of 1.5p a share and a total of 2p for the previous 12 months. The decline was blamed on severe trading difficulties at Kalamazoo Business Systems where profits fell from £1.6 million to £300,000. The company sold two loss-making subsidiaries in New Zealand and America for £1.1 million.

### Soundtracs slips back

**SOUNDTRACS**, a USM quoted manufacturer of professional audio mixing consoles, is maintaining its interim dividend at 0.85p, despite a dip in pre-tax profits to £1.75 million (£195,000) in the six months to April 30. Turnover climbed from £1.57 million to £1.72 million but depressed sales in Japan and America squeezed prices and margins. Todd Wells, chairman, said the market remained volatile. Soundtracs has increased spending on product development. The shares faded 4p to 46p.

### Prospect lifts payout

**PROSPECT Industries**, a Midlands engineer, is more than doubling its interim dividend, from 0.1p to 0.25p, despite sliding into the red in the six months to March. The increase results partly from a company policy to spread payments more evenly. The first half produced a pre-tax loss of £737,000 (£11,000 profit), reflecting a more seasonal bias in the balance of the business since the acquisition of Durn International. Prospect plans to buy Davenport Holdings, which builds water cooling towers, for £10.1 million.



Holding down price increases: Sir Gordon Jones, chairman of Yorkshire Water, which lifted pre-tax profits by 8.6%.

071-481 3024

## INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 9313  
FAX 071-782 7828

### INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTRE FOR AFRICA POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

## HEAD OF COMPUTER & BIOMETRICS

### VACANCY INT/004/92

#### POSITION

ILCA wishes to recruit an applied BIOMETRICIAN for an International position as Head of Computer & Biometrics. Main Duties will include:

- Providing biometrics and computing support to ILCA staff and collaborating scientists.
- Assisting the design, analysis and interpretation of both on-farm and on-station livestock research and advising on the collection management of research data which is carried out mainly on IBM compatible microcomputers.
- Training of ILCA and NARS staff.
- The person appointed will also take up administrative responsibilities for the computing and biometrics unit.
- ILCA's Computer facility comprises an HP3000 series 58 with 60 terminals and over 130 MS-DOS microcomputers at Headquarters which are locally networked under Novell and some 60 MS-DOS microcomputers at other African sites. ILCA is also part of the wide area network, CGNET, with links to many other international computer networks.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

- Ph.D. in Biometry/Statistics or an equivalent degree with at least 5 years experience in biometric consulting for agricultural research, preferably livestock in a tropical environment.
- Proven skills in usage of microcomputers and statistical software packages like SAS, SPSS or GENSTAT and database packages such as dBase.
- Good communication and consulting skills as day-to-day contact with staff of many levels and nationalities will be involved.
- Previous management experience and working knowledge of French would be an advantage.

#### GENERAL

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) is one of the 17 international agricultural research organisations supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). ILCA has 61 internationally recruited staff and 626 locally recruited staff involved in research throughout sub-Saharan Africa with zonal research teams based in Kenya, Nigeria, Niger and Mali.

ILCA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia provide a secure and pleasant working environment with sports and leisure facilities. The city, which enjoys pleasant weather throughout the year, has a large, diverse expatriate community and diplomatic mission from more than 75 nations. It is also the seat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). There are several international schools, including those for American, British, French, German and Italian systems.

#### RENUMERATION

Remuneration, in line with comparable international organisations and includes salary (paid in US\$), free furnished accommodation, insurance, pension, cost of living allowance, hardship allowance, education; grant for dependent children, annual home leave travel, etc.

Applicants should send current Curriculum Vitae, recent salary history, names and addresses of three professional referees and photo copies of supporting documents (not returnable) before 30 September 1992 in confidence to the Personnel Manager, ILCA, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. ILCA contacts include Telephone (251-1-61 32 15), Telex (21207 ILCA ET), Telefax (251-1-61 18 92) and E-mail (ILCA CGI 070).

#### EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY INSTITUTE

### Analyst/ Presenting Analyst

The European Productivity Institute is a well established and growing management consultancy organisation providing services to major corporations and multinationals in a variety of businesses. EPI is specialised in productivity improvement projects, delivering measurable results through systems implementation and management training.

The Analyst, member of the management team, is responsible for managing and conducting the preliminary analysis with prospective clients, defining and concluding project proposals.

The position requires specific experience in the business and a proven success record in dealing with top management levels.

Candidates should be fluent in English, French and/or Dutch and will not be required to relocate.

We offer a dynamic, growing environment with career development and a very high earnings package with management participation.

Please send your c.v. or call Mr. J.P. MUNAR, European Productivity Institute, avenue L. Gribaumont 1, 1180 Brussels. Tel.: 32 2 770 64 40.

#### DISTRIBUTORS REQUIRED

##### A Major Diesel engine manufacturer is looking to expand its distributor network through Africa and applicants are invited from suitable companies to be considered

##### Our requirements are:

- \* A successful sales department
- \* Fully equipped workshop of at least 2000 sq ft

\* Experience of diesel engines up to 2500 BHP.

\* A commitment to after-sales service and support.

Please Reply to Box No 9074 enclosing recent photographs of your premises

### LEADING COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY IN DUBAI UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### Requires Three FEMALE SENIOR SECRETARIES

Highly skilled, versatile, and adaptable with a pleasant attitude. Minimum 2 years experience in dealing with customers efficiently. Must have shorthand and typing skills and to be capable of generating own correspondence. Fluent in English.

Willing to travel. Excellent salary, plus accommodation, airfare ticket two-way, 30 days vacation. Please send your C.V. and two photographs, one complete, and other passport picture.

TO: TV INTERNATIONAL  
P.O.BOX 4890  
DUBAI - U.A.E.

### NORTH AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AVIATION WHERE YOU COME TO BE THE BEST!

CALL OUR TOLL FREE NUMBER 0800-85-4394

Courses for Commercial Pilot Certificate start in December 1992 in South Carolina on NAIA, a Nationally Accredited School.

Minimum qualifications: 18 years; High School graduate or equivalent; Good Health and pass our admission tests which will be held in London in August 1992.

\*\* NOW IS THE TIME TO START THINKING ABOUT THE FUTURE \*\*

At North American Institute of Aviation, you'll find no gimmicks, no "quick" licenses, in fact, you'll need to pass an entry examination in order to attend!

— TWENTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE TRAINING PILOTS —

If you're serious about flying, you'd find we are too!

Graduates of NAIA fly for airlines WORLDWIDE.

Air Bridge British Airways Martinair

Air Europe Dan-Air Ryanair

Air Lingus Finnair SAS

Air UK Garuda Swedair

Airways KLM Swissair

and many more!

FAA Approved School - #C188061Q

Designated to Accept International Students on J-1 status

Exchange Visitor Program #F-4-4759

Are YOU QUALIFIED?

Call or write for more detailed information to:

North American Institute of Aviation

Conway-Horry County Airport

P. O. Box 686 Conway, South Carolina 29526 USA

Telephone (406) 544-2111 Fax (406) 544-2111

E-mail: [naia@conway.com](mailto:naia@conway.com)

Telex: 820-212-2111

Internet: <http://www.conway.com/~naia>

Telex: 820-212-2111





**Firm bonds help Dow to advance**

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

## COMMENT

**BP needs change of strategy too**

**B**ob Horton's ousting from the chair at British Petroleum is not a surprise, nor is it likely to come as a damaging shock either in the stock market or within the company. Rumours of boardroom splits were rife in the spring and it is perhaps suitable that if Mr Horton were to go, it would be in the sort of melodramatic big business soap-opera manner that he seemed to favour and which seemed so out of place at BP. The inevitable explanation that the boardroom row was over style rather than substance, conventionally trotted out in these circumstances, may here be true.

Mr Horton was brought back from America to take the undisputed top seat at BP and shake the company up, because he had proved there that he is an extremely able and energetic executive who leads from the front. Tact and statesmanship were less to the fore, and if a chief executive is also chairman, that can be important.

When a company is being turned upside down, it also raises questions over judgment. Mr Horton's self-appointed role as a bull of oil prices and an evangelist of increased exploration, who called earlier yesterday for the industry to raise exploration spending by \$30 billion a year, also aroused widespread doubts outside BP, which is chronically overborrowed because of the earlier deal to buy in Kuwait's shareholding and has had a massive negative cash flow due to its frontier exploration policy.

The corporation has been caught badly by the recession, perhaps because it was in such internal turmoil. It has sold producing North Sea assets, leaving it with heavy tax problems incompatible with Mr Horton's promise of maintaining real dividends through the trough of the cycle. The boardroom coup, bringing the safer and more trusted David Simon to the chief executive role, will prepare the way for dividend cuts or a rights issue. Bob Horton's head will have been chopped in vain if there is not also a change of strategy.

**Dusty welcome**

**T**he Wellcome share issue is fast approximating one of those offers for "limited edition" prints that clutter the pages of the down-market Sunday magazines, in that the seller reserves the right to crank out as much product as the market will take. This may, however, prove counter-productive for the Wellcome Trust, the charity which has a duty to maximise proceeds of sale, for it may discourage potential investors.

Wall Street, indeed, already seems largely to have turned its collective nose up at the offer. This could still prove a healthy sign for the issue since in the late, lamented GPA floatation, American expressions of overwhelming demand at this stage turned out to be illusory, but it does leave the City and the British public to make most of the running. Flexibility over price is intrinsic to a tender offer. Flexibility over size can give the potential investor reason for concern.

Yesterday's announcement talks of the sale of 330 million shares, but the trust can add a further 2.5 per cent if it wishes and a further 15 per cent under the "green shoe" stabilisation process. Institutional investors might therefore regard the whole 417 million shares the trust can legally sell as being on the table — and price their tenders accordingly.

The trust has the flexibility to sell as small a number of shares as it wishes, even below the 25 per cent of the company that is the bottom of the target range. Whether it is right for the trust to go ahead with a sale on this scale after a 20 per cent fall in the Wellcome price this year and in unfriendly and turbulent markets is a matter for the trustees, their consciences and their lawyers.

**The man behind the Midland takeover is bound to shake the cosy world of British banking, suggests Neil Bennett**

**T**HE success of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's epic bid for Midland will introduce a dominant personality into the City — William Purves, the bank's chairman and chief executive. His arrival is expected to have a profound effect on the cosy oligopoly that controls Britain's financial world.

Mr Purves, 60, the most powerful tai-pan in Hong Kong, has now become the head of the largest bank in Britain — the new world headquarters of his group — with ready access to the governor of the Bank of England and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An outsider has become a part of the establishment.

The tendency towards in-breeding among senior City bankers has been deeply eroded. Lord Alexander of Weedon, chairman of National Westminster Bank, was a barrister; Sir Peter Waters, Midland's chairman, was the head of BP, while Sir Nicholas Goodison, TSB's boss, was a stockbroker most of his life. Nevertheless, they all share the quintessential traits of English banking grandees: the urbanity and unflappable civility.

Mr Purves comes from a different mould entirely. His direct, often abrasive approach will doubtless ruffle a few feathers in Threadneedle Street and Whitehall.

Unlike his peers, Mr Purves does not try to win his point with quiet reasoning. Instead, he leans forward, fixes you in the eye and shouts it at you. His booming voice was developed over decades of bawling across crowded Asian banking halls, and today it is a powerful management tool. But it is only one of many talents that allowed him to bully and battle his way up Hong Kong Bank's hierarchical management and emerge six years ago as one of Hong Kong's most powerful businessmen.

Tradition has it that three people run Hong Kong: the chairman of the Hongkong Bank, the chairman of the Jockey Club, and the Governor of the Crown colony. Mr Purves already has the first two jobs, and even his competitors say he does not really need the third.

Aside from being chairman of the bank, he is a leading member of Hong Kong's executive council, which advises the legislative council and the Governor on running the territory. He is also one of Hong Kong's senior statesmen and greets many of the world's leading financial figures when they visit.

He is modest about his role as chairman of the Jockey Club. He claims he knows nothing about horses, but simply helps to run the business. He fails to mention that the bank's branch in Kelso as tea boy straight



Outsider with a challenge for the establishment: William Purves, chairman of the Hongkong Bank

from school. He still asserts it was the best banking training in the world.

He could still not shake off his memories of the Far East and in 1954, after passing his banking exam, he applied for a job in the Hongkong Bank. For almost a century the Hongkong Bank and Standard Chartered had been dominated by young expatriate Scots who left the crowded banking industry at home to seek promotion and fortune in Asia. Even today one is far more likely to hear a caledonian burr in Hongkong boardrooms than a Cantonesian twang or Australian drawl.

Mr Purves rose steadily through the bank, serving steadily in Malaysia,

Singapore, Sri Lanka and Japan as well as short spells in London and New York. His extensive experience helped him to attain his first senior post in 1979, as general manager for international business. He caught the eye of Sir Michael Sandberg, the chairman, and was promoted rapidly.

In 1981, he learned first-hand the pitfalls of trying to buy a bank in Britain when Sir Michael made a hostile bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland, which had arranged a merger with Standard Chartered.

The Bank of England took a dim view of an interloper from Hong Kong disrupting such a cordial

transaction and both bids were eventually blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the grounds that they could damage the Scottish economy and the career prospects of Scottish bankers.

Mr Purves clearly learned his lesson well. His approach to Midland has been a model of caution and diplomacy that belies his aggressive exterior. His first move came in 1987 when he negotiated with Sir Kit McMahon, Midland's chairman, to buy a 14.7 per cent stake, the maximum allowed under Bank of England rules.

This was followed by a three-year co-operation agreement, which everyone expected to end in a merger.

The engagement came unstuck, however, at the end of 1990 when Mr Purves grew nervous about the alarming increase in Midland's bad debts and called off the deal. It was only last March, when Midland's results for 1991 suggested it was past the worst, that Mr Purves came back to the negotiating table.

So when Mr Purves approached the Bank of England and asked for permission to buy a British bank, his reception was altogether more cordial than the one that greeted his predecessor 11 years ago. This time it

was Lloyds, the British bank, that was treated like the outsider. Hongkong

Bank also agreed a series of important concessions to win the Bank of England's blessing for the bid. Most notably Mr Purves agreed to move his group head office — its "mind and management" in banking parlance — to the City of London, where it will be regulated by the Bank of England.

Mr Purves inevitably became chairman when Sir Michael retired in 1986. Today his personality dominates the bank's operations around the world. His executives talk about him with a mixture of fear and respect. The chairman is used to getting his own way, and while he relies on other senior directors such as John Gray, the deputy chairman, and Bernard Asher, the head of James Capel, for ideas and advice, no one dares contradict him.

Part of the respect stems from his inexhaustible energy. He is a tireless traveller and will think nothing of clocking up 20,000 miles in a week. During the battle with Lloyds Bank for Midland he was shuttling between Hong Kong and London two or three times a week so that he could lobby institutional investors, the press, politicians and regulators in Britain and still meet his banking and government commitments in the territory. The pressure of the bid and the travelling showed as the weeks wore on, but Mr Purves remained lucid and alert under conditions that would have destroyed most men his age.

He now plans to move his office into Midland's Lutyens-designed headquarters, opposite the Bank of England, in September next year. Before then, he will make his presence felt through frequent visits and a team of senior executives who will prepare his way.

For all his power in Hong Kong and the bank, Mr Purves until now has seemed uncharacteristically uncomfortable in the City. He is uncertain about operating in such a large and potentially hostile business environment.

He is also unused to the transparency of British accounting rules. As part of the conditions for its bid for Midland, Hongkong Bank was forced to reveal its long-cherished secret — inner reserves of £1.14 billion. Until then, only a handful of people in Hong Kong knew what the territory's dominant bank was actually worth. Mr Purves likes secrecy and seems to view both the press and statutory reporting requirements as an unpleasant invasion of the bank's privacy.

One final unsettling factor in his early months in London could be Mr Purves' promise to appoint a group chief executive. The concept of him sharing power with anyone is hard to swallow, and while he promises he will take life more gently as he advances towards retirement, he has been unusually reticent in naming the bank's new leader.

Even Mr Purves will take time to learn the unwritten rules of the British banking community, the quaint customs that govern relations between the banks, the regulators and the government. Then the City will soon realize the truth: the dragon has entered, and nothing will ever be quite the same again.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

**Peso provokes weighty words**

THE Confederation of British Industry's monthly council meeting normally ends with a press briefing in a conference room on the first floor of its Centre Point premises. This week, however, journalists were steered in a different direction — towards the tenth floor office of Sir John Banham, the director general. Sir John is, after all, due to retire today and according to the assembled hacks, evidence of his imminent departure was everywhere. Most noticeable by their absence were seven pictures — cartoons depicting Banham, pencil drawings of his three children and a yachting scene — of which only the picture books remained. However, Davies, his successor, fresh from the Audit Commission, and effectively due to begin the job on Monday, was also in the room, since he has been shadowing Banham continuously for a fortnight. Davies, a popular choice with the press on the grounds that he is a man with a mind of his own and therefore more likely to tow non-governmental lines, claims that under his occupation the picture books will also be removed. "I do not believe in art in the office," he says. "I believe pictures are a waste of time." The only framed artefact he will permit on his walls will, he says, be a framed Uruguayan 100 million peso banknote "to act as a warning about the dangers of inflation — I use it as a cautionary tale." A slightly perturbed spokesman later added: "Don't quote me but I



think that was tongue in cheek." Only time will tell...

**Out-graded**

THE void between Britain's television bosses and the business community will be more exposed than ever after *Business Daily*, Channel 4's 12.30 pm weekday programme, has broadcast its final show today. As presenter Susanna Simons bids a sad farewell, and the champagne bubbles mingle with tears back stage, it will also mean that Britain's nation of shopkeepers, no longer has a proper daily business news programme to call its own. Michael Grade, head of Channel 4, has described it, in his infinite wisdom, as a programme for the eighties and not the nineties. But as another television executive, more aware of the opportunities of business television, put it: "There is a cultural gap because television is staffed with Oxfordbridge graduates and business is not." Business Television, the company, formed five years ago and now owned by *The Guardian*

newspaper group, employed 50 people at its peak. Those on its payroll next week will number just six as its breakfast bulletins limber on until the end of September. "I'm gobsmacked," Andrew Clayton, the editor and a former deputy editor of *Panorama*, says. "It still hasn't sunk in. In June we were attracting 425,000 viewers, without counting those in the City, and that's 8 per cent of the available audience." Channel 4 News, on a comparable day, attracted about double that number — but only 4 per cent of the available audience. Grade had better watch out.

**The French touch**

THE French claim to be number one in luxury goods received an unintended boost yesterday as eight top British companies, including British Airways and The Savoy Group, launched the British equivalent of the Comité Colbert, which promotes high-class French goods overseas. The Waipole Committee, the supposedly British counterpart, got off to an encouraging start by holding its initial luncheon in the impeccably English Spencer House overlooking St James's Park. The menu, however, could not escape the French influence. With no English champagne to offer, the organisers had to fall back on Winston Churchill's favourite tipple, Poi Roger. And while there was salmon and summer pudding, the sauce on the quail was made with French brie.

CAROL LEONARD

## BUSINESS LETTERS

**Shed a tear for shareholders who receive neither returns nor replies**

From Mr R. L. Bell

Sir, The sound of the tears of Lloyd's names splashing into champagne, coupled with the attendant publicity given thereto, prompts one to enquire whether equivalent attention could be devoted in your columns to the plight of those shareholders unfortunate enough to possess stock in the mixed bag of companies consistently failing to declare a dividend?

I recently received the annual report of a company manufacturing — and I quote — "...the world's most sought after brand of high quality hand-crafted crystal", in addition to ... the world's leading brand of ceramics".

Yet again this company failed to declare a dividend and once more, no expression of appreciation was forthcoming to the shareholders for their loyalty and support.

If the ingenuity demonstrat-

ed in finding excuses for the poor results were to be directed towards improving performance then they might well become a world leader!

I note that four of the directors waived their fees, but the majority did not.

In any event, from the accounts it appears that their fees were a small item compared to "other emoluments" received by them.

My circumstances as a pensioner precluded my attending the annual general meeting, and a letter to the chairman, requesting details of the time and effort contributed by the non-executive directors, has met with no response:

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. BELL  
Dempster House,  
40 High Street,  
Eccleshall,  
Stafford.

**Driving at a return to rightful owners**

From Mr Raymond Wergan

Sir, If I purchase a car which turns out to have been stolen, the law says that the car must be restored to its rightful owner while I, sadly, suffer the loss.

Why does this law not apply to the banks and security houses in the Maxwell case? If I am obliged to return the car to its rightful owner, why should they not all return the shares to the Mirror Pension Fund?

Yours faithfully,  
RAYMOND WERGAN,  
Milton Point,  
Yealm Road,  
Newton Ferrers,  
Plymouth.

**The proper price for late payment**

From Mr John Good

Sir, If on June 6 you reported that, according to a Dun & Bradstreet survey, seven out of ten managing directors of British companies wanted a statutory right to interest on late payments. Is it not time that the government and the Confederation of British Industry abandoned their support for a code of practice which is more honoured in the breach than in the observance? It is time to hit guilty companies where it hurts: in their pockets.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GOOD,  
14 Garden Royal,  
Kersfield Road, SW1.

## RICHEMONT

## RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1992

	Financial Highlights for the year ended 31 March 1992	
	1992	1991
Net Sales Revenue	£ 3108.3m	£ 2988.3m + 4.0%
Profit before Taxation	£ 620.1m	£ 596.1m + 4.0%
Profit attributable to Unitholders	£ 197.3m	£ 177.3m +11.3%
Earnings per Unit	£ 343.60	£ 308.70 +11.3%
Dividends per Unit	£ 56.25	£ 50.625 +11.1%

Operating profit amounted to £ 584.2 million, an increase of 5.0% compared to the prior year. Of this, tobacco operations generated £ 367.0 million, an increase of 4.4% over last year, while operating profits from the Group's luxury goods activities increased by 4.1% to £ 214.6 million.

Overall, profit attributable to unitholders and earnings per unit increased by 11.3% to £ 197.3 million and £ 343.60 respectively.

The Board of Directors has proposed an increase of 11.1% in the dividend payable to unitholders to £ 56.25 per unit based on the number of Richemont units issued prior to the 10 for 1 sub-division of units to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Richemont is a Swiss-based company which operates in the fields of tobacco products and luxury goods. Richemont's tobacco interests are held through Rothmans International p.l.c. Its interests in the luxury goods industry are held through its controlling interest in Cartier Monde SA, including Cartier, Piaget and Baume & Mercier, and Dunhill Holdings PLC, including Alfred Dunhill, Montblanc and Chloé.

Copies of the annual report of Richemont may be obtained from:

Compagnie Financière  
Richemont AG  
Rigistrasse 2  
6300 Zug, Switzerland  
Telephone: (042) 22 33 23  
Telex: (042) 21 71 38

Richemont International  
Limited  
13 Hill Street  
London W1X 7FB  
Telephone: (071) 499

## **THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE**

ABCY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD	BID	Offer	+/- %	YTD
60 Holdings Inc	1.000	1.000	-0.00	0.00
6451717375	1.000	1.000	-0.00	0.00
Masterns	87.42	93.49	-0.00	2.41
International	94.33	61.11	-0.00	2.41
Dividend Csh	49.95	53.13	-0.00	2.55
Global Gob	54.46	57.93	-0.00	2.55
High Inv Corp	52.70	59.29	-0.00	3.14
Worldwide Fund	21.40	22.10	-0.00	3.14
Gilt Fund Int	118.70	126.00	-0.00	3.20
ARTISIT MANAGEMENT LTD				
16 Quercus Trust Abreton A&M IQL				
0224 631074				
30 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
Amer Inv Csh	39.24	39.32	-0.00	2.73
Europe Inv	20.21	24.34	-0.00	2.73
Exempt Inv	42.20	43.07	-0.00	1.84
Ent Inv	36.54	39.39	-0.00	1.84
F Fin Eng Inv	35.04	59.17	-0.00	1.08
ALLIED DUNBAR UNIT TRUSTS				
Allied Dunbar Corp Securities Ltd 12L				
0711 514154				
1400 Gloucester Rd London NW1 2EL				
High Inv	37.50	35.00	-0.00	5.19
Equit Inv	120.20	120.50	-0.00	5.20
High Yield	201.20	215.00	-0.00	5.14
Small Inv	52.50	59.27	-0.00	5.00
American Inv	52.50	59.27	-0.00	5.00
Wld Assed Val	35.25	31.23	-0.00	1.12
Sums of Ass	105.70	111.40	-0.00	0.01
BARCLAYS UNICORN				
Unicorns Fund	232 Stamford Rd London SW1			
Capital	0.62	10.10	-0.00	1.41
Gilt Fund Inv	0.61	10.10	-0.00	1.41
Ent Inv	20.20	22.00	-0.00	1.54
General	20.20	22.00	-0.00	1.54
Gilt Pfd Inv	54.21	56.14	-0.00	0.90
Income	49.70	48.80	-0.00	5.85
BARCLAYS FUND MANAGERS				
Po Box 150 Beckenham Kent BR3 4RQ				
081 658 9802				
Capital Inv	60.00	54.11	-0.00	0.30
Amer Smar Csh	59.69	54.51	-0.00	0.30
America Inv	60.00	54.59	-0.00	0.37
Convertible	46.47	45.69	-0.00	2.00
Ent Inv	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Csh	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Corp	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Gilt	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Csh	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Corp	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Gilt	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Inv	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Inv Csh	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Inv Corp	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
Ent Inv Inv Inv Gilt	145.20	146.20	-0.00	0.74
ENTITIATE LIFE UNIT MANAGERS LTD				
1 West George St Glasgow G2 1PA				
041 332 1500				
Saltn Gilt Csh	58.96	55.14	-0.00	2.60
Global Bond	52.43	56.16	-0.00	2.60
High Inv	52.43	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Income	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Csh	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Corp	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Gilt	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Csh	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Corp	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Gilt	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Inv	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Inv Csh	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Inv Corp	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
Intl Inv Inv Inv Gilt	51.00	56.16	-0.00	2.60
INTL FINANCIAL UNIT TRUST				
100 Newgate St London EC1M 5AL				
071 450 7216				
Smr Gilt Pfd Inv	0.61	0.54	-0.01	0.45
CIS UNIT MANAGERS LTD				
Po Box 105 Manchester M40 9AE				
061 827 5060				
Korova	113.00	122.00	-0.00	2.15
UK Growth	65.00	65.00	-0.00	0.00
UK Income	65.00	65.00	-0.00	0.00
UK Inv Corp	65.00	65.00	-0.00	0.00
UK Inv Corp Inv	65.00	65.00	-0.00	0.00
CANNON FUND MANAGERS				
Westgate House 15 St Beaufort Street London EC2A 7AA				
071 377 247				
High Inv	57.28	57.28	-0.00	0.19
Ent Inv	54.80	57.28	-0.00	0.49
Euro Gilt Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	53.41	59.21	-0.00	1.51
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0220 431 4680				
Palace	99.32	104.53	-0.00	5.08
High Income	103.20	111.77	-0.00	7.41
Special Inv	94.81	99.27	-0.00	4.49
North America	72.05	75.84	-0.00	4.76
Europe Inv	56.00	59.45	-0.00	5.64
Int'l Inv Inv	57.13	61.70	-0.00	7.23
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.13	61.70	-0.00	7.23
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.13	61.70	-0.00	7.23
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.13	61.70	-0.00	7.23
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.13	61.70	-0.00	7.23
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
4 Middletons Square London EC1V 9ET				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
ENTROPY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD				
101 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7QZ				
0245 070 5264				
Capital Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54	-0.00	4.70
Ent Inv Inv Inv Inv	57.47	54.54		

## Portfolio

**PLATINUM**

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page. Then add up the total value of your portfolio and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. Some years there may be more than one share of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No Company Group Gain or loss

No	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Shell	Oil, Gas	
2	Br Un	Industrial	
3	Severn Trent	Water	
4	Time & Tide	Foods	
5	Rank Org	Industrial	
6	Blue Circle	Building Rds	
7	Fine Art Dev	Drapery/Sus	
8	Abbey Natl	Banks/Disc	
9	Northmere	Electrical	
10	Enterprise	Oil, Gas	
11	Laird	Industrial	
12	Cable Wires	Electrical	
13	Barclays	Banks/Disc	
14	Morley	Building Rds	
15	Ametec	Building Rds	
16	North West	Water	
17	PTT	Industrial	
18	Vodafone W	Water	
19	York Chem	Chem/Pies	
20	Unilever	Industrial	
21	Nutri Foods	Foods	
22	South West	Water	
23	Lee (Austrian)	Industrial	
24	Sirna Water	Water	
25	Pedding Food	Foods	
26	Ryl Blk Sct	Banks/Disc	
27	Morgan Chle	Industrial	
28	Gr Portland	Property	
29	Wherry G	Building Rds	
30	Thames Water	Water	
31	St Alveon	Transport	
32	Diamond Grp	Drapery/Sus	
33	Frost Nat Fin	Bank/Disc	
34	Reed Inst	Newspaper/Press	
35	The Petroleum	Oils, Gas	
36	Portals	Industrial	
37	Welsh Water	Water	
38	Erickson	Chem/Pies	
39	Sieber	Industrial	
40	Wardle Survey	Chem/Pies	
41	MEPC	Property	
42	Nat West	Banks/Disc	
43	Heim	Breweries	
44	Scarsbury J	Foods	

© Times Newspapers Ltd. Total

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend				
Please make a note of your daily totals in the weekly dividend of £8,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.				
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
				SAT
Weekly Total				

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £2,000 will be added to today's competition.

1992 High Low Company Price Net Vid % Div P/E

No	Company	Group	Price	Net Vid	% Div	P/E
1	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
2	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
3	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
4	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
5	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
6	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
7	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
8	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
9	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
10	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
11	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
12	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
13	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
14	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
15	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
16	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
17	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
18	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
19	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
20	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
21	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
22	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
23	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
24	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
25	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
26	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
27	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
28	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
29	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
30	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
31	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
32	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
33	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
34	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
35	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
36	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
37	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
38	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
39	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
40	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
41	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
42	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
43	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
44	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
45	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
46	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
47	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
48	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
49	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
50	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
51	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
52	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
53	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
54	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
55	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
56	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
57	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
58	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
59	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
60	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
61	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
62	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
63	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
64	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
65	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
66	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
67	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
68	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
69	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
70	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
71	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
72	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
73	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
74	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
75	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
76	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
77	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
78	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
79	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
80	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
81	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
82	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
83	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
84	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
85	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
86	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-10	1.0	100
87	ABP	Banks/Disc	100	-1		

# INFOTECH TIMES

## Danger lurks in the database

When incorrect data is entered, companies can be damaged, writes Chris Partridge

**A** typical database is so defective that it has limited use for management information, some experts believe. Most databases suit the purpose for which they were designed. For example, they can store orders, keep tabs on inventories or maintain the payroll, because most errors can be corrected manually.

Increasingly, however, databases are seen as a mine of information that can be analysed to predict sales or funnelled into new sales prospects.

Glossy software packages use mathematical processes to trawl the database, extract the desired trends, and transform them into elegant, easily understood colour pie charts. "I have rarely seen anybody question the accuracy of the data because it comes out of a magic box," says Martin Butler, a database consultant and the author of several newsletters in the field.

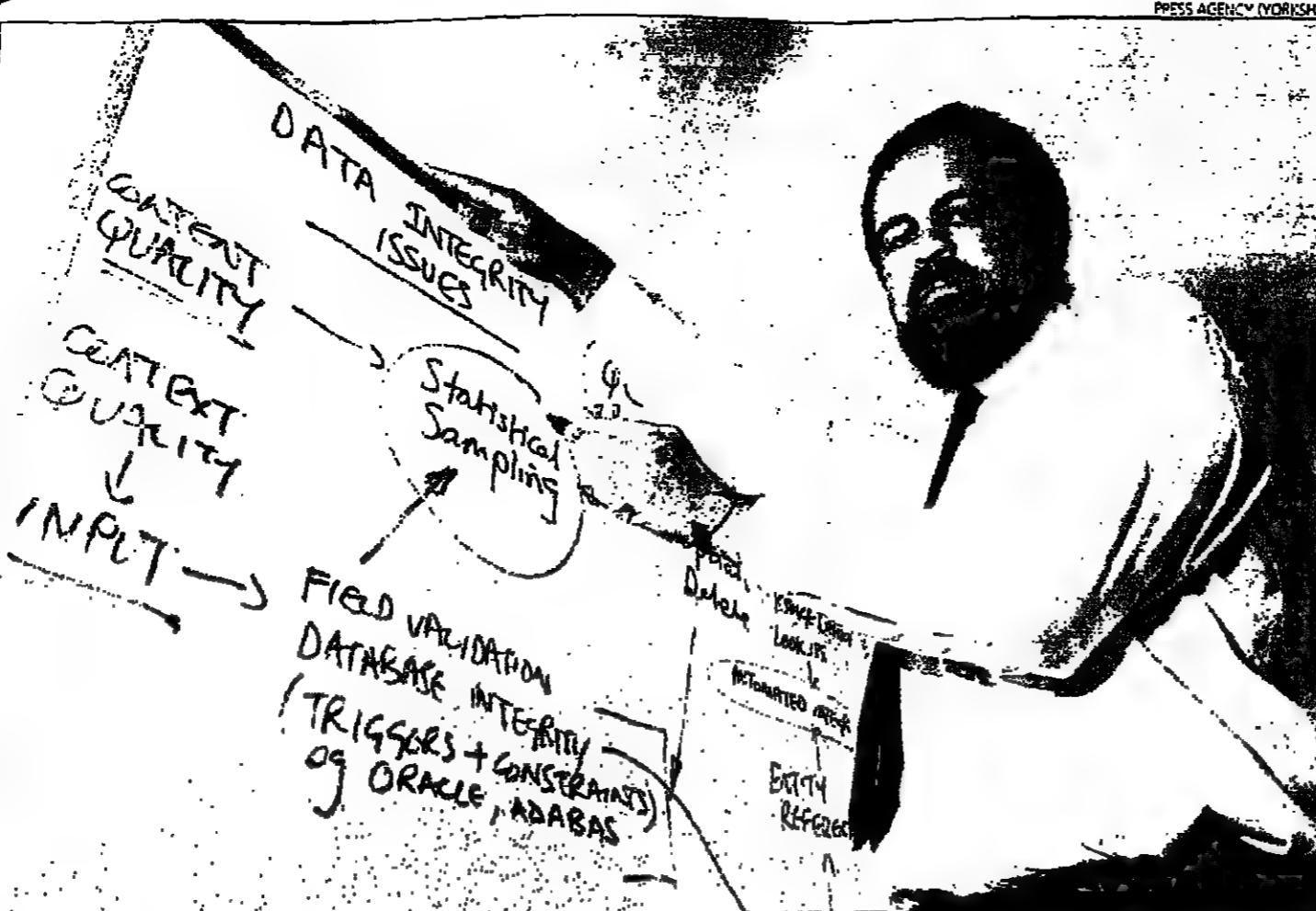
Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have surveyed the heads of information technology at 50 large American companies and found half of them believe their databases were less than 95 per cent accurate and were wary of relying on the information for strategic decisions.

"I would say 95 per cent is a gross understatement," says Mr Butler, who has frightening tales about incorrect information in databases.

"I worked with a large retailer, whose management philosophy was that, if a computer crashes in the middle of taking an order so that the stock is not ordered up, it does not happen every five minutes and the people can always do something about it afterwards."

The main source of incorrect information is people who enter the data. Salesmen, for example, are employed to sell, and they regard data entry as a chore that they will skip if they can.

Sometimes, projects can fail because of bad data. An American subcontractor wanted to consolidate customer records from several



Expert's warning: "I have rarely seen anybody question the accuracy of data because it comes from a magic box," Martin Butler says

databases, so a £500,000 project was started to bring every customer's records into one file. The project was well advanced before programmers found that every sale was under a different customer number. The salesmen were paid commission for attracting new business, so, not unnaturally, every sale was registered as a new customer. McDonnell Douglas, the aerospace company, was listed under more than 7,000 numbers. The project had to be abandoned.

The good news is that the latest database products have basic mechanisms for looking at data as it comes in and weeding out some of the most obvious errors.

"The difference is that we have built these checks into the database," says Mike Evans, Oracle UK's marketing director. "In earlier databases, these rules had to be built into the program using the database. Every program would

have its own rules and incorrect data could still get in."

Mechanical aids to data entry should also help to clean up databases in the future, says Tony Lacy-Thompson, of the software supplier Informix. "There is a need to get data in and out as fast and as accurately as possible. Bar code readers and hand-held data entry terminals that can do the stuff on line and in real time rather than storing the data for entry later will help," he says.

If the future looks better for database accuracy, what about the vast amounts of information swelling about corporate databases that are suspected because of the unknown level of error? Two American companies have recently produced software to sift through databases and find at least the most obvious rubbish. QDB Solutions was founded by Dr Mark Hansen, one of the MIT researchers responsible

for the survey, to sell software to counter the problem. QDB's Analyze program, introduced last month, uses statistical and expert system techniques to scan for errors. The program acts like a quality control manager, taking samples of data and running quality checks.

Database problems can threaten even a company's existence, Mr Butler says. A clearing bank used Big Bang, when the stock market was automated, to go into the equities market. Unfortunately, the database was not updated reliably every time a stock was traded, so it could register too many or too few shares. "They had a performance problem as well, as it took ten minutes to enter a deal," he says. "The rest of the market started trading shares while transactions were in progress changing the price. The bank lost so much that it had to close the operation."

IT WAS Olivetti Week in Rome's Palaeur sports stadium last week, an attempt to convince the 4,000 or so customers and others who were invited that the struggling Italian computer manufacturer is more than keeping up with the rest of the world's producers.

On show were 400 personal computers, 100 minicomputers, a mainframe and a lot of rhetoric about the advantages of buying from Olivetti.

As in much of the computer industry hit by recession, profits have vanished at Olivetti.

Last year the company recorded a loss of more than £20 million. Much of that was accounted for by restructuring costs that included getting rid of a quarter of the staff during the past two years. The company now says this shedding of numbers puts it in a unique position against competitors still struggling to reduce their operating costs. Olivetti's uniqueness extends also to its president and chief executive, Carlo de Benedetti, who is running the company while appealing against a six-year prison sentence for his part in the fraudulent collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano.

Last week Signor de Benedetti said that what he described as the "present discontinuity" in the information technology market was due to downsizing — the use of ever smaller computers to perform tasks that used to require rooms full of equipment — and the trend towards open systems.

Olivetti is now trying to take downsizing a stage further with its latest laptop computer that weighs only 2.2kg.

The 5800 Quaderno is arguably the forerunner of a new breed of portable computers half the size and weight of the present crop of A4 notebooks.

velop "multimedia" hand-held computers with Apple that will be able to handle video, audio, graphics and text information all in one unit.

The first product will be a device to play special multimedia compact discs that are expected to go on sale next summer for about £500.

Whatever the outcome of pocket computers and however unfair it may be, Olivetti could still have some basic problems of image to sort out.

One accountant on the aircraft to Rome, well versed in the latest computers from IBM and Compaq, put it this way: "Bit dodgy isn't it — buying an Italian computer?"

MATTHEW MAY  
Infotech Portable, pages 32-34

## Olivetti puts on its bravest face

Quaderno is a product that the company expects will be used more for jotting down notes or letters on a train, an aircraft, or in meetings, rather than number-crunching a spreadsheet. The machine is distinguished by also being able to record and play back sound held in files on the hard disc.

A quick straw poll found praise for the fact that so much, including a built-in 20-megabyte hard disc, could be packed into something so small and light.

The screen, however, is only adequate and the reduction in size has meant scaling down the keyboard to a level that slows down typing speed.

Hence many competitors are convinced that once a portable or a pocket computer gets much below A4 size, some alternative to the keyboard must be found for entering information and may not be a computer at all as we know it but more an "information appliance". This week Toshiba announced it will de-

velop "multimedia" hand-held computers with Apple that will be able to handle video, audio, graphics and text information all in one unit.

The first product will be a device to play special multimedia compact discs that are expected to go on sale next summer for about £500.

Whatever the outcome of pocket computers and however unfair it may be, Olivetti could still have some basic problems of image to sort out.

One accountant on the aircraft to Rome, well versed in the latest computers from IBM and Compaq, put it this way: "Bit dodgy isn't it — buying an Italian computer?"

## The videotape is about to be challenged by recordable discs

### The million-times video disc

Pioneer, the Japanese electronics company is to show next month what could turn out to be the greatest innovation in video recording since Philips introduced the first video cassette recorder in 1972.

With an almost indestructible rewritable disc substituted for the tape cassette, the laser recorder is the first practical application of a technology that within five years could transform video rental and switch it from tape to disc.

The technical superiority of laser discs over tape is well established in specialised fields such as education, where they result in a better picture, superior stereo sound and, most significantly, the speed of access of individual frames, making it possible to display any one of nearly 100,000 individual images from a sin-

gle disc in less than a second. Any frozen still picture is judder-free, and because the head is not in contact with the playing medium, there is no limit to how long a still can be displayed on screen.

However, the acceptance of video discs in any wider market has been minute, because they are a "play only" medium and cannot be used for recording broadcast programmes.

Pioneer, which developed the laser disc in 1978 and marketed it with Philips, developed its first prototype of a laser disc that can record three years ago, with the Japanese telecommunications group KDD. Pioneer introduced an NTSC version for American and Japanese television companies in October, and expects to start selling a version using the European PAL system in January.

Banks of the new machines, to be shown at an exhibition in Amsterdam, will be used at the Barcelona Olympics for instant relay. These initial examples of the technology are for professional use and prices at £25,000 are out of the domestic market's reach. However, Massio Kawabata, the director of the industrial systems division (UK) of Pioneer Electric (Europe), thinks this will change as production increases.

"Such things always begin in the industrial sphere," he says. "For instance, CD-ROM is only just beginning to have an impact on the world of the home computer user."

The industry hopes there will be a cheap domestic version in less than five years. For the moment organisations such as broadcasting and security companies using the

machine's time-lapse capability, are the prime customers.

Mr Kawabata says: "Although the normal capacity of the disc is 32 minutes of playing time, if it is set to shoot one frame every 1.6 seconds, it is possible to cover 24 hours of input from a single camera on to a single disc."

Video tape can make a relatively small number of recordings. The video disc is claimed to be able to re-record up to a million times, giving it an effective working life of 20 years or more in normal use.

Because the recorder has two moveable play heads, one of them doubling as a record head, it is possible to edit from one part of a disc on to another, without having to link up with a second machine.

KARL DALLAS

### IBM is to go flash

IBM and Toshiba are planning an alliance to develop flash memory chips. Spurred by a new generation of portable computer products, flash memory is expected to balloon into an £800 million market by 1995 from less than a tenth of that in 1991.

Unlike dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, flash chips can retain the information they store even when the electrical current has been switched off.

Flash chips therefore have the potential to replace hard disc drives (HDDs) in personal computers, saving the weight of the disc drive, and, as they have no moving parts, the large batteries needed to power HDDs.

However, they are still much more expensive than HDDs and provide lower overall capacity, so they are being used mainly in battery-powered hand-held computers, where size and weight are more important.

Cutting the power EIGHT of the largest computer manufacturers, including IBM and Apple, have signed an agreement making them charter members of the Energy Star Computer Program to encourage the development of more energy-efficient personal computers.

### ON LINE

The scheme is organised by the US Environmental Protection Agency, and other companies that have signed up are Compaq Computer, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard and Zenith Data Systems.

The voluntary agreement, formalising a plan announced last month, calls for the computer makers to develop personal computers that automatically cut their power consumption when not in use.

The agency says the power-down feature could cut computer energy consumption in half because computers are usually left on even when not in use.

Fast learner RICOH of Japan says it has developed a computer system able to learn functions with over complicated software programs. The "neurocomputer" system uses large-scale integrated chips to achieve a processing speed four times faster than that of a supercomputer and 500 times faster than that of a typical

engineering workstation, the company says. Ricoh claims the system will enable electrical products, including office equipment, to recognise images, voices and objects. An experimental robot, for example, recognised a wall with ultrasonic sensors and then learnt to avoid bumping into it without being programmed.

### Shopping links

SCIENTISTS at Bell Northern Research in Canada are claiming a breakthrough in the technology behind semiconductor lasers that they say will enable fibre optic telecommunications systems to be made for a fraction of today's costs. The new device emits a powerful circular column of light that improves the efficiency of coupling laser light to optical fibres. Opto-electronics transmitter modules convert electrical signals to light pulses so that digital information can be put on to optical fibres.

Fibre optic links are being considered as a means of delivering advanced home services such as teleshopping.

### Compaq: Why pay more?

With their biggest ever product launch, Compaq switched from premium to low-cost computer manufacturer. Five new models include clone-terminating Prolinea 386SX from £550. Performance, quality and certain Compaq features are equivalent to VME 386SX.

SHOWROOM SALES 78 High Holborn, London WC1 071-831 066

## THE IMPACT ON YOUR BUSINESS

The Single Market....great opportunity or bureaucratic nightmare?  
On 1st January 1993 significant changes will be made to VAT and duty legislation.

- Do you understand the new regulations?
- Have you considered the implications on your computer system?
- Can you make an informed decision?

To find out how EUROVAT 93 can be implemented, and what it will mean to your company, invest 2 hours in a free JBA International seminar.

7th JULY	BRISTOL
8th JULY	SOUTHAMPTON
9th JULY	WEYBRIDGE
10th JULY	BIGGLESWADE
13th JULY	BIRMINGHAM
14th JULY	BIRMINGHAM
15th JULY	MANCHESTER
16th JULY	NEWCASTLE
17th JULY	GLASGOW

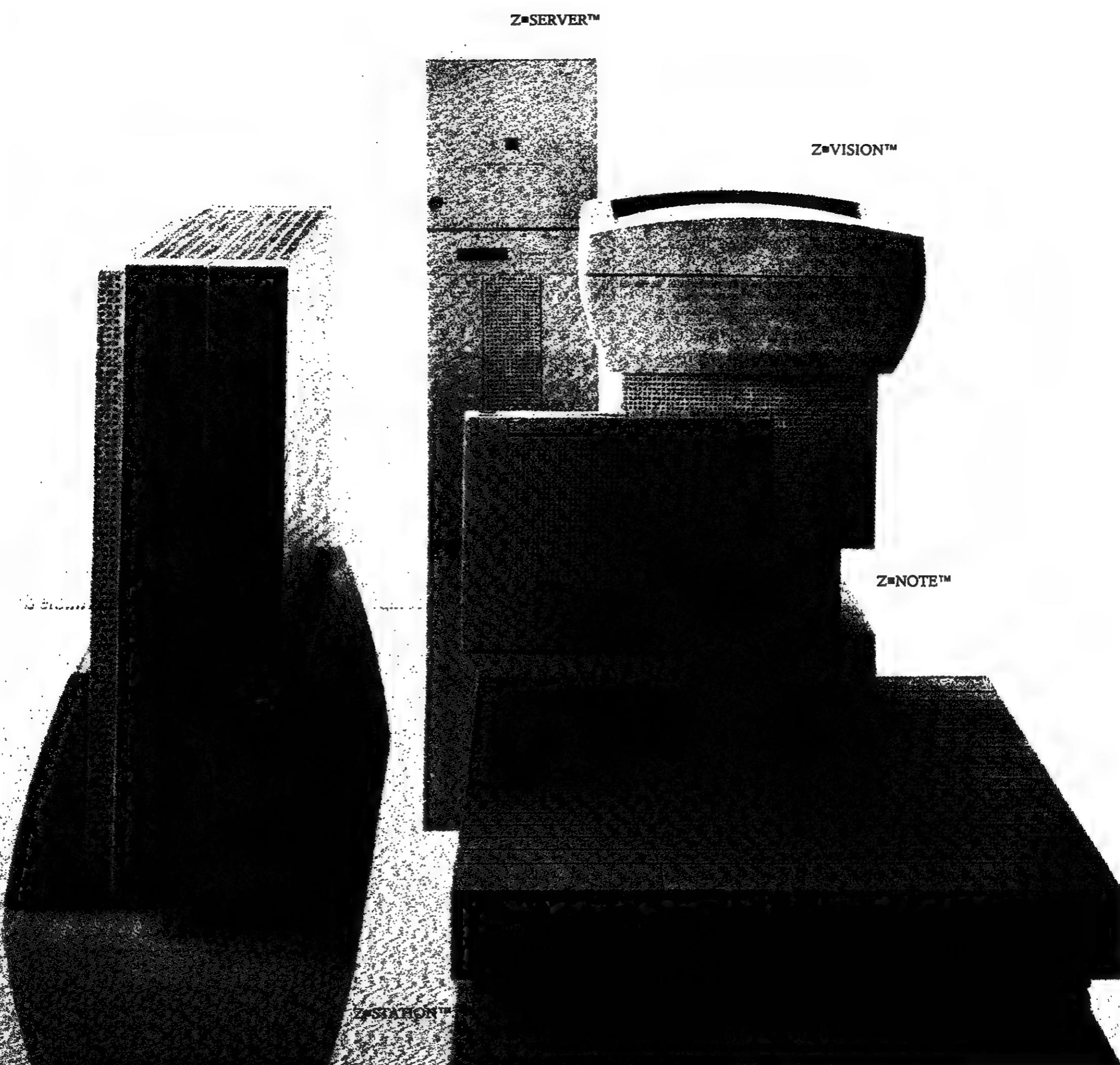
TO ENROL PLEASE TELEPHONE 0203 694177



JBA International Ltd • The Oaks • 15/16 Clews Road • Oakenshaw • Redditch • Worcestershire B98 7ST • Telephone: 0203 694177 • Facsimile: 0203 695082

DIST IN V

## BULL IS PROUD TO PRESENT THE NEW Z SERIES FROM ZENITH DATA SYSTEMS.



The new *Z* series from Zenith Data Systems meets the four fundamental needs of the most demanding professional users: Investment Protection, Integrated Connectivity, Ease of Use, and Design and Ergonomics. The *Z* series meets the specifications of Bull's Distributed Computing Model.\*

**DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING MODEL.  
INVEST IN YOUR ENTERPRISE.**

---

**Worldwide  
Information  
Systems**

---

**Bull**



# Lapping the other runners

Most computer manufacturers are fighting for a share of the portable market, says Jane Bird

**M**ost people have at some time been stuck in an airport lounge, train or traffic jam, thinking that if only we could get on with some work the delay would be far less frustrating.

When portable computers were first introduced more than a decade ago, they were hailed as the answer to this need. But the overweight machines pioneered by Adam Osborne demanded a large compromise from users for their portability. They had fewer functions than a desktop and needed to be plugged into the mains.

Only in the past couple of years have portables begun to match those early claims. With microprocessor speeds doubling every 18 months and rapid advances in the quality of liquid crystal displays, portables are beginning to rival their bulky desktop counterparts.

Small wonder they are the fastest growing segment of the market. According to Dataquest, portable sales grew 41 per cent in 1991, four times faster than those of PCs overall. At first they were mostly used by businesses as a replacement for desktop machines, says Lewis Schrock, portable product manager at Compaq. "But as prices have fallen, they are finding their way into homes, small businesses and students' rooms."

In the office of the 1990s fewer people are glued to their desks — making deliveries, getting orders, collecting information and servicing equipment. And the percentage is growing steadily. These workers do not just want their portables as mobile tools for word-processing, spreadsheet and database applications; they want to communicate.

Increasingly, the chief attraction of portables is their ability to link up with remote databases and company networks via telephone or radio data links. They are ideally suited to organisation-wide working group computing, where all users are interconnected.

Almost every computer manufacturer is fighting for a share of the



Out and about: Lewis Schrock, portable product manager at Compaq, says portables are becoming more widespread as prices fall

market, often with a wide range of models. At the top end, heavy-weight portables provide high-quality graphics and large disc space, but they require mains power and can cost more than £10,000. Target customers include consultants or project managers who work at one site for a few weeks or months before moving to another.

For the more mobile user, the 8lb-15lb battery-powered laptop fits into a briefcase and can now offer similar functions to a desktop PC. But laptops are being eclipsed by smaller, lighter notebooks. Dataquest's latest figures indicate that by the end of last year, more than two-thirds of all portables shipped in Europe were sub-8lb notebooks.

This trend will continue even more sharply during the next few months, according to Mr Schrock. It is used to be the case that you got more performance by carrying around twice as much weight and size. But with laptops and notebooks offering similar functions, most people would prefer to carry something half the weight."

The drawback of the current generation of portables is that they cannot run for more than a few hours without the batteries needing to be recharged. One solution is to reduce the power requirement by removing screen back-lighting and replacing disc-drives with solid state memory cards. However, the card memories can be roughly four

times the price of the equivalent disc storage, and often take up more space.

Several companies are developing infra-red or radio communications so that data can be exchanged between office machines without a wired connection. For long-distance communications, data-only radio networks are being set up by

## The chief attraction of portables is their ability to link up with remote databases and company networks via telephone or radio data links

companies such as Hutchison, Ram and Cognito.

These provide a cellular-like service for computer data which is relatively cheap because a line which would be entirely occupied by one voice can carry ten sets of computer information simultaneously.

Another answer is the "docking"

Security is a hazard for the portable user. Someone sitting beside you on a plane or train could read company-confidential information over your shoulder. Some machines have a push-button screen-blank facility that preserves your document while hiding it from view.

According to John Sculley, chairman of Apple, the main barrier to portables becoming a mass market consumer product is ease-of-use, particularly as when you are using them out and about there is unlikely to be anybody to help when things go wrong. Mr Sculley's goal is to make portables as easy to use as the telephone.

However, research suggests that the image of the dashing executive using precious minutes in the train, plane or airport lounge has yet to be realised on a large scale. A survey by the UK subsidiary of AST, the US computer company, found that 37 per cent of portable computer use was in the office, 33 per cent at home and 19 per cent in other offices. Only 9 per cent of owners used their portables while on the move.

designed to run on desktop computers but can also run on a portable. Early reaction was not favourable to the personal organiser that could be slipped in the pocket, yet used as a conventional computer would be. Many looked on the idea of a computerised wallet more as an executive toy than serious business aid.

This is now changing. Traditionally, most handheld devices have been used purely for the computerised equivalent of repetitive form filling. However, for those whose working day is spent gathering information on the hoof, something as small as a handheld device, and tough enough to survive the daily grind, is convenient to carry around.

For most people, the ability to keep in touch with the office, colleagues and customers is a must. Portable computers which fit inside a briefcase now provide the means of co-ordinating an expensive



Neat and tidy: an assessor using a pen-based computer

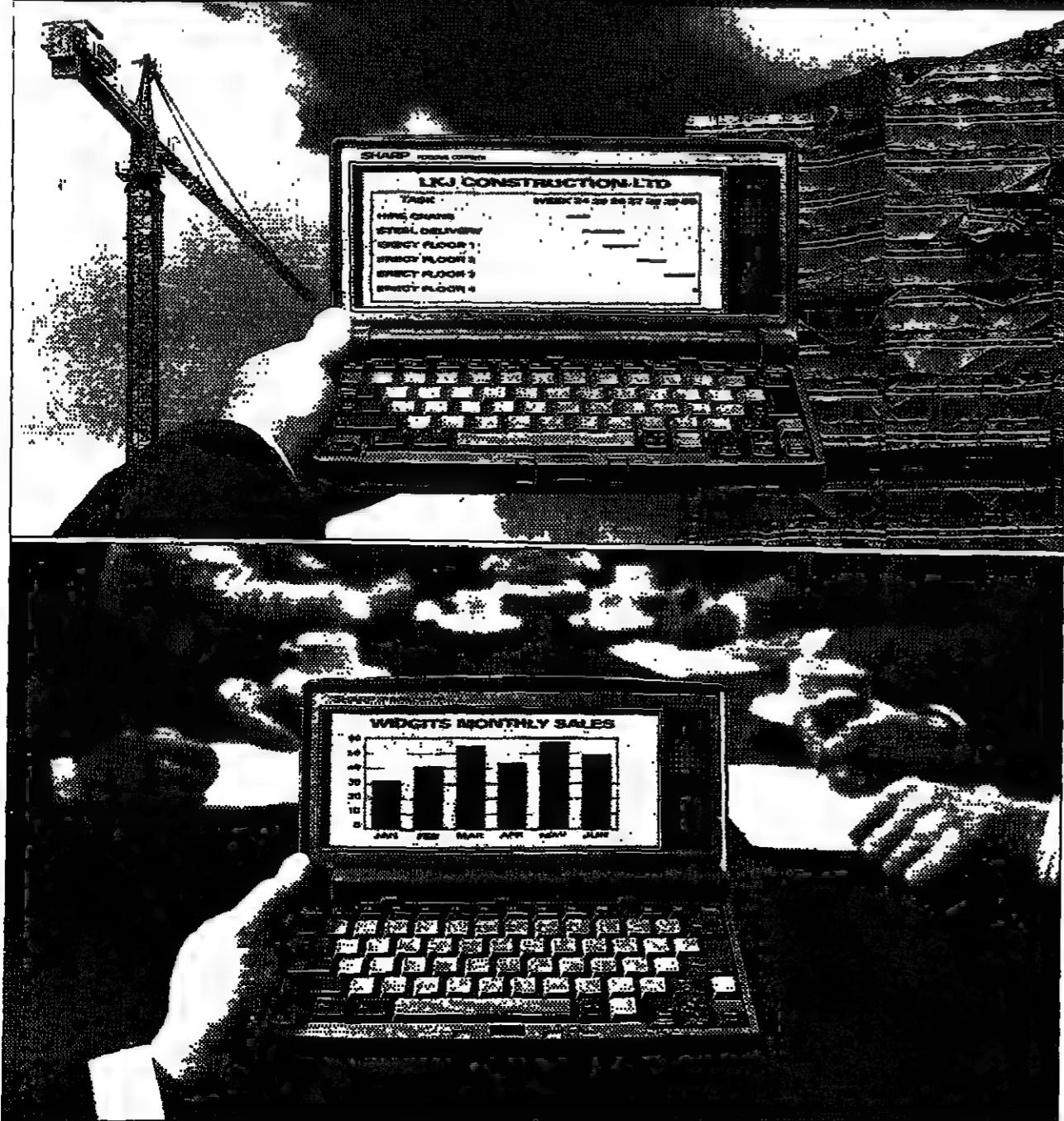
group of travelling professionals — sales representatives, auditors, journalists — where value for money is measured in terms of productivity and effectiveness.

There is no doubt that manufacturers can charge premium prices for a portable machine that is clearly able to go where a desktop could not. The initial hardware cost pales against the benefits to be derived from a more detailed understanding of how long it takes to carry out certain tasks, how time is managed and a potential overall increase in productivity.

Consumer product or not, compatibility with the MS-DOS operating system for personal computers is still considered by many to be a pre-requisite for buying any machine, so that software programs

CLIVE COULDWELL

## IN FIELD TESTS NO OTHER PALMTOP PC COMES CLOSE.



Quite simply, the Sharp PC-3000 and PC-3100 are the most powerful palmtops you can lay your hands on.

Pocket sized and weighing just over 1lb, Sharp Palmtops operate MS-DOS® 3.3, are fully IBM PC compatible, have built-in Laplink® software and pack up to 2Mb of memory.

In plain English, this means that you can transfer programs and data between your desktop and your palmtop enabling you to have important information to hand even when you're out of the office (in the field, on the road, in the air etc).

User friendly as well as desk-top friendly, Sharp Palmtops offer unlimited applications and data storage. They have built-in Personal Information Management software with address book, scheduler, Lotus 1-2-3® compatible spreadsheet etc. And they offer a full function QWERTY keyboard which performs just like a desktop keyboard.

So there you have it. The Sharp PC-3000 Series.

"The no-compromise solution" is what 'Personal Computer World' called it! Need we say more. Yes? Then call free on:

0800 262 958

### PC-3000: 1Mb ROM/1Mb RAM

### PC-3100: 1Mb ROM/2Mb RAM

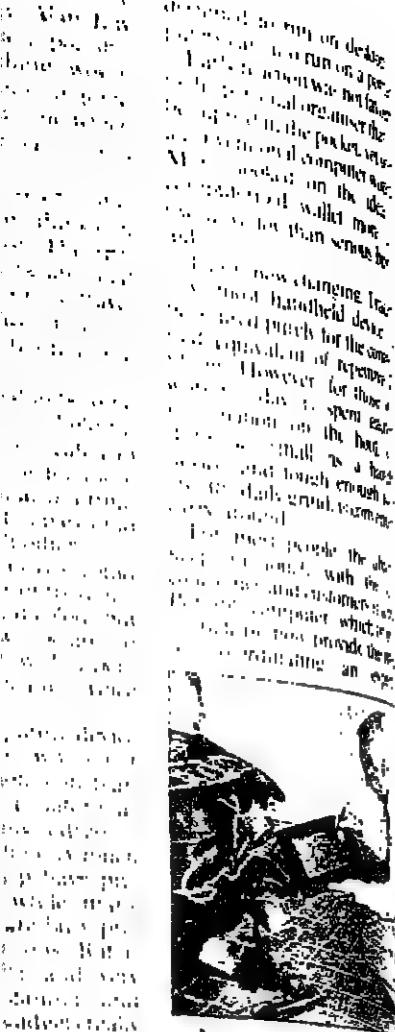
- PCMCIA 1.0 x 2 IC memory card slots
- Serial parallel miniature ports
- Expansion bus port for 3.5" FDD unit
- 640 x 200 pixel resolution with CGA/MDA emulation
- LCD screen with 25 lines of 80 characters
- Product dimensions: (length) 232mm x (width) 112mm x (depth) 25.4mm

\* MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation. Laplink is a registered trademark of Zeroflow Software Development Corporation. Lotus 1-2-3 is a registered trademark of Lotus Development Corporation.



**SHARP**  
MAKE COMPUTERS  
MAKE SENSE.

make it tough  
and trendy



Neat and tidy an area using a pen-based computer system. A reporter, who has written a number of articles on the subject, which may have been mentioned in the news, is shown working on a computer. He is wearing a suit and tie, and has a serious expression.

He is looking at a computer screen, which may be displaying some text or data. The overall scene suggests a professional environment.

CLIVE COULDWELL

Portable computers are freeing workers from the office, and shrinking the world, David Guest reports

## At home on the foreign desk

**T**he successful marketing of portable computers has depended on two related premises: that PCs help to increase an individual's productivity, and that there should be no nogo areas in the quest for improved efficiency.

The suppliers of PCs thus have two targets - people whose jobs place them beyond the help of standard, desk-bound computers, and people whose efficiency should not be restricted to office hours.

Makers of PCs have homed in on these targets so successfully that a third objective is now in prospect: the wholesale replacement of desktop PCs.

Seybold, the American market research organisation, anticipates that by 1996, sales of portables will exceed sales of desktop computers - currently they account for a quarter of the total PC market.

From very respectable systems available for less than £1,000, the choice of models rises to market-leader Toshiba's T440SX colour-screen portable at £5,500. There is a corresponding variety in the uses to which portables are put, and in the types of people who use them.

Andrew Stephens, product marketing manager of Zenith Data Systems (ZDS), another portable pioneer, says: "In the past, we sold mainly to people for whom budget wasn't an issue: they could afford a portable and desperately needed one."

"Now, the bulk of our sales are in what might be called field service automation - orders in the fifties or hundreds from organisations whose field sales people were outside the system and they are trying to bring them in," Mr Stephens says that companies in the financial services sector are particularly active in this form of automation.

Nick Hall, Toshiba's marketing manager, agrees, but points to another trend - the adoption of PCs by blue-collar workers, who use the computers primarily as data-recording devices.

Where portables may previously have been regarded as a status symbol or even as an executive toy, they are now viewed more objectively and critically by the companies that buy them in quantity.

The Press (PA), for example, refused to be carried away by the technologist's fervour for processor speed when it was evaluating the options. Reasoning that a journalist's main requirement was for a straightforward word processing program and a means of filing copy, it selected a Toshiba portable with a relatively mature processor, and an on-board modem. PA now has more than 100 such portables.



issued to reporters and used around the world. During its evaluation of 18 systems, PA found that a portable computer with the means of electronically transmitting material could pay for itself in three weeks.

"They [the manufacturers] will try to amaze you with 386 and 486 processors and colour, but it's all irrelevant to us" says Jon Churchman, systems editor at PA. "All the guy in the field wants is to write some words and get them to us."

The problems PA has encountered with portables, he adds, rarely have anything to do with PC technology. Mr Churchman cites the tendency of hotels to hide the telephone socket behind the bed headboard and the infinite variety of national telephone connections, as well as the questions of weight, battery life and telecommunications transmission speed.

Not surprisingly, the suppliers prefer to distance themselves from Mr. Churchman's observations on processor types and colour. The Intel 486, currently the most finely

tuned PC engine available, will make a substantial impact on the portable market, Mr Hall says. "It has significant advantages in terms of power management, meaning that it might run five times as fast but consume less power."

Mr Stephens of ZDS, suggests

"Then you tend to be more concerned about battery life and communications."

He says that when the portable is going to be used mainly on a desk in an office, other factors will come into play. People who are accustomed to the familiar, desk-top type

Gartner Group, a respected American consultancy, is advising clients to buy this type of technology when the price differential comes down to \$1,000 (£500).

Colour considerations may be more relevant to the IBM style of PC than to the Apple alternative, where colour is a less well-established feature of desk-top computers. Apple's portables, the Powerbook range, are all monochrome.

According to Apple's figures, 96 per cent of Powerbook buyers have used a personal computer of one sort or another before. The figures do not distinguish between Powerbooks as replacements or second computers, but computing folklore suggests that the Apple factor would promote the Powerbook to first place in the favour of a user with two machines.

Apple's statistics identify one anomaly in the general enthusiasm for portables. Apparently, only one in every ten users of its Powerbook range is a woman.

But Mr Hall says that the

## The palm goes to notebooks

Miniaturisation could take computers out of the lap and into the pocket

**A**dvances in miniaturisation, matched by increases in processing power and improvements in screen quality, have made today's portable computers one of the few booming areas in an otherwise dormant computer industry.

Tough competition from suppliers of cheap computers from the Far East and the demands of an increasingly price-sensitive market, have forced a number of well-known computer manufacturers to cut prices, improve features and re-evaluate their understanding of who their target customer is.

For example, IBM, through a wholly owned subsidiary, is spending £8 million on a "lifestyle" advertising campaign to promote its new Ambra range, which includes the £1,450 Treka notebook.

Dell Computer has announced a lightweight (6lb) notebook, the NL25, which will cost £1,580 when it goes on sale in Britain at the end of this month while, last week, Compaq announced its first notebook computer to cost less than £1,000.

The continuing improvement in the performance and portability of notebook computers has made the notebook machine the biggest growth area at the moment for the computer manufacturers.

According to Romic, the research company, the market for such battery-driven machines is forecast to have grown from 14 per cent in 1991 to 22 per cent in 1995.

Notebooks are roughly the size of an A4 notepad and, at 6lb to 7lb, slightly lighter than the laptop cousins they are replacing. Such opportunities have also spawned innovation as traditional desktop computer suppliers try to make sure they are not left behind if PC customers go largely portable.

Pocket-sized computers, or palmtops, have been undergoing a revival in recent months. They provide the means for joining down ideas, taking brief notes at meetings and calling up basic information from the equivalent of an address book or calendar.

Their evolution from the humble calculator or data capture device is now a matter of ancient computer history, and a number of manufacturers, including Sharp and Psion, have now turned their creations

Computer manufacturers have cut prices and improved features

two halves for data entry and keyboard-savvy executives who feel uncomfortable with conventional computers.

Unfortunately, though, the appearance of more and more sophisticated portable computer models will only serve to highlight a time bomb waiting to go off - security. An all-too-often overlooked aspect of modern computing, the information we hold in computerised form is usually more valuable than the computer itself.

The highly publicised theft of a portable PC early last year from the back seat of a car may have gone unnoticed, had it not contained vital military secrets pertaining to the Gulf war.

Companies that rely increasingly on portables for their business are only just beginning to wake up to the risks involved if they allow staff to take valuable corporate information out of a secure office environment.

CLIVE COULDWELL

## Why Settle For An Organiser, When You Can Have A Real PC?

In a package half the size and one third of the weight of a conventional Notebook PC, The Suntec **Minibook** is a truly AT compatible PC, with an internal hard disk and enough memory and power to even run Windows. Its footprint is approximately A5 size and it weighs just 1Kg, yet with a fast 16MHz processor, a 40Mb hard disk drive, 2Mb of RAM and an industry standard screen, it is probably as powerful as the machine on your desktop.

The new industry-standard PCMCIA-2 slot will accept more memory or storage and it will even allow you to attach an internal modem or a network card.

The ability to run on either rechargeable or ordinary alkaline batteries, plus sophisticated power management facilities gives you real freedom from the mains.

The Suntec **Minibook**, all the power of a Notebook without the weight or size. All the convenience of an electronic organiser palmtop without the compromise.

For information on this amazing new product or any of Suntec's wide range of Notebook PCs call us now on (0372) 360606 or Fax us on (0372) 360266.



SUNTEC CORPORATION PLC  
Unit 7, Business Park 3, Leatherhead,  
Surrey KT22 7BA, United Kingdom

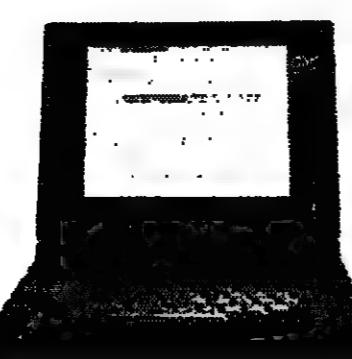
Windows is a trademark of MICROSOFT CORPORATION



SuperNote SX  
386SX-16MHz, 40 Mb HDD  
2 Mb RAM



SlimNote 420  
486SX-20MHz, 60/80Mb HDD  
4 Mb RAM



SlimNote 433  
486DX-33MHz, 60/80Mb HDD  
4 Mb RAM



All notebooks in the Twinhead range feature 32 or 64 grey shade LCD display, 1.44 Mb FDD and a full year's warranty.

**Twinhead**  
THE SECRET IS OUT

**N.B. TO POWER BROKERS. 486 DX POWER. 386 SX PRICE. TWINHEAD NOTEBOOKS FROM £999 TO £1,999**

For further information  
and details of your nearest  
Twinhead Authorised Re-seller call:

0256-811366

(01256) 811366

# No longer treading water

Thames Water is to use more than 1,000 hand-held computers to reduce its costs. Jane Bird says

**E**ach day staff at Thames Water tour the company's reservoirs, effluent outlets and customer sites collecting hundreds of samples in small bottles. Privatisation has created a huge increase in the burden of water quality checking — Thames Water now processes two million samples a year.

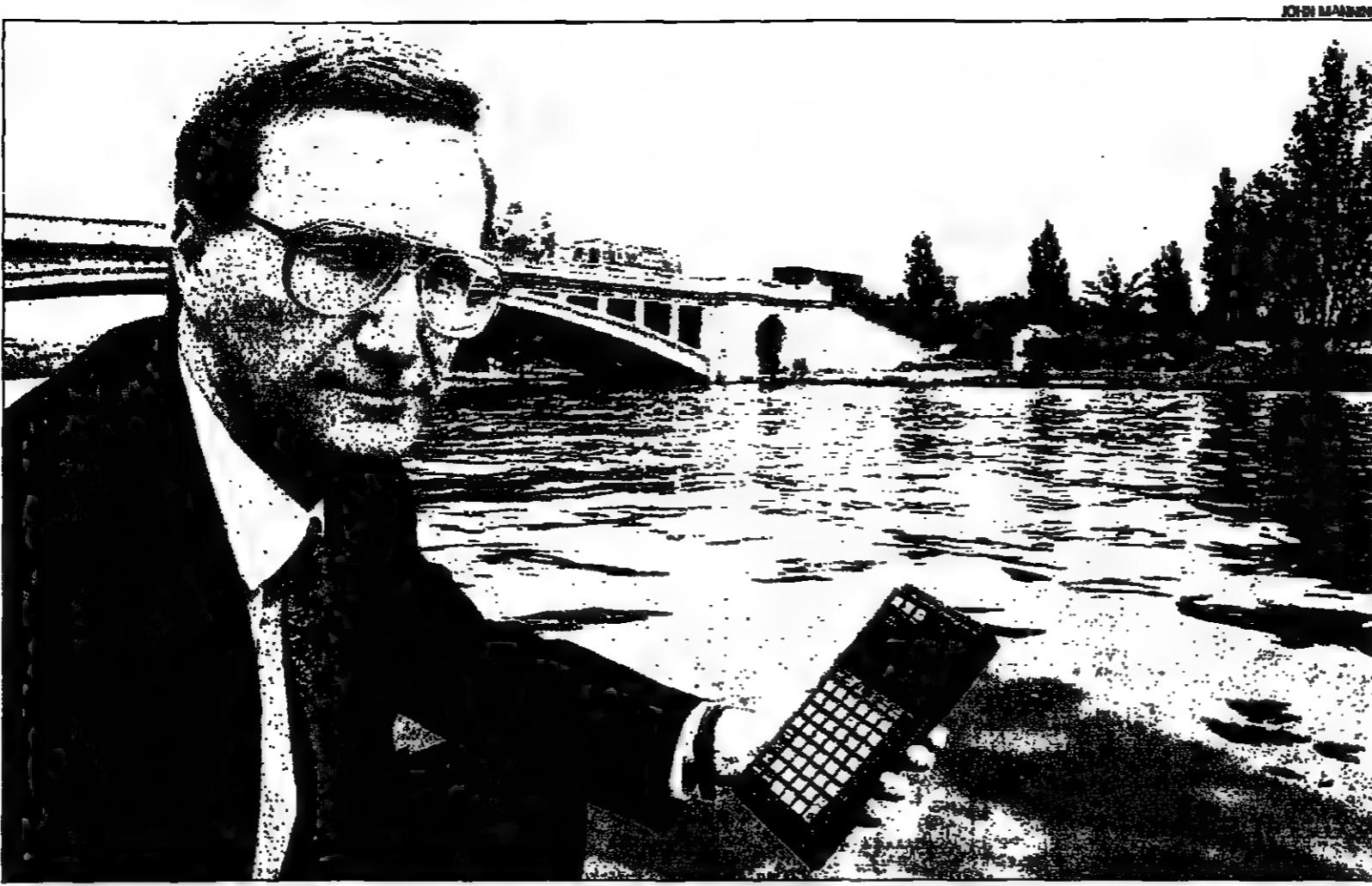
This is a logistical nightmare. Sampling points extend across the region from the Cotswolds to the Thames estuary. At each site, samplers must note details such as date, time and ambient temperature.

In the past, this information has been written on a piece of paper at the site attached to the bottle with an elastic band. By the time the bottles got back to the labs, many were useless because the paper had been lost or become illegible by being wet or torn.

Computers are coming to the rescue. In a development programme due to be implemented across the company at the end of the year, sampling staff will use bar-code labels to identify bottles, and type data in to hand-held portable computers on location.

Back at the laboratory, the data will be downloaded and accurately matched to its bottle thanks to the bar-code label. Failure rates are expected to plunge. Nor will the portables be restricted to collecting data; in future they will display road-maps guiding each sampler on the optimum route between locations.

The computerised sampling is part of a portable computing project at Thames, encompassing job-scheduling, meter-reading, warehousing and maintenance. The company is buying 1,200 machines manufactured by London-based Pson, for about £1 million.



Forward planning: Mike Robbins, the director of management systems at Thames Water, with a hand-held computer on the river at Reading

Mike Robbins, director of management systems at Thames, expects a payback of £500,000 in the first year, rising to an annual £1 million within five years.

"We looked at every possible way of avoiding staff coming in to the depot by putting a computer in their hands," Mr Robbins says. One clear opportunity was in job-scheduling. Mainframe systems were already under development for planning staff assignments. It seemed obvious to look at distributing the job schedules directly on to mobile computers.

"A meter-reader could have collected data from 50 meters in the time it would take him to come in one morning and collect his job schedule. How much better if we could send him the schedule before he left home," says Mr Robbins.

The portables should also

make it easier to alter schedules during the day. "We often had the problem where if there was a major leak in the high street, members of the public would call several depots and two or three engineering teams might arrive to fix it." This did not only waste engineering resources, it also created dissatisfied customers abandoned by the engineers in their rush to deal with the emergency.

Since a job-management system went live in the middle of last year, Thames has been able to ensure that if one team is called to an emergency, its appointments are covered by other teams operating in the area so that customers are not abandoned.

Managers who want to know whether a job has been done will be able to have their questions answered at the touch of a button by calling up

the job-management system. Meter-reading is another top priority because the faster the data is gathered the more quickly bills can be sent out

**Meter-reading is a priority because the faster the data is gathered, the quicker bills can be sent out**

and revenue raised. Previously, meter data has been collected on paper and typed manually into a computer terminal.

This is not only slow, expensive and labour intensive, it also provides an opportunity

for errors. By July next year, meter-readers will feed all meter data directly into portables on their rounds. At the end of the day, they will transfer the data to the central computer by phone, so that bills can immediately be generated.

The portables will also play a role in Thames' move to reduce its 23 warehouses to one central storage facility — a move that should reduce inventory from £17 million to £5 million. Instead of getting staff to collect parts, the plan is to distribute parts to the places where they are needed. Engineers will be able to use the portables to place orders for precisely what they want, where and when.

Another application is maintenance. "We don't wait until disaster strikes, we operate an ongoing programme of maintenance and inspection," Mr Robbins says. With 24 reservoirs, 124 water treatment works, 82,000 kilometres of sewers and 398 sewage treatment works, this is a major headache.

Many of the sewers have been inherited from other regions and local authorities, and Thames frequently has no idea of their precise location, depth and condition. Once the maintenance programme is computerised, engineers will be able to record information about the areas they are inspecting while on the job.

Within the next few years, advances in technology will enable workers to go down man-holes wearing wrist-mounted screens. These will be capable of displaying a range of graphic images from accurate maps pinpointing their exact location to diagrams of pumps, valves or hydrants they might be repairing.

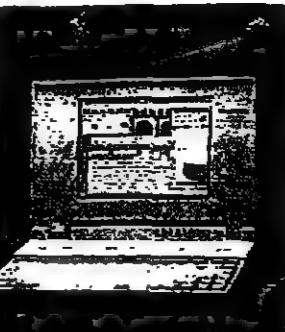
"Hand-held computers let you get the information down into the workforce as well as in the back office," Mr Robbins says. "They help to create unity in the organisation and to respond to customer problems."

"Unless you put the power in the hands of the staff, you can't really affect the jobs they do. Mainframes are still the most important component to a major business process re-engineering project like ours, but portables are the icing on the cake."

it appears stable and crisp, a vital ingredient for colour. Unfortunately, such displays are difficult to produce.

The Japanese — the world's most important manufacturer of LCD technology — have been throwing resources at this problem for about five years. Their ultimate goal is to simplify manufacture and increase the level of production to supply a wide variety of active matrix devices with genuine consumer appeal, such as screens for high definition television and LCD pictures you can hang on the wall.

As far as the desktop is concerned, LCD has implications



Fresh use: portable colour

tions for health and safety. Radioactive emissions, normally a worry with conventional screens based on cathode ray tubes (CRT), have been reduced to a minimum, although CRT manufacturers have recently been introducing low emission displays.

The biggest problem with colour LCD's is cost — about four times more expensive than CRT technology.

"The display becomes clearer the more light there is," says David Brooke, responsible for notebook PCs at Dell UK which will use a new type of display with some three and half pound notebook computers. It has in the pipeline.

In Dell's case, a reflector has been placed behind the panel, so it passes through the display twice.

Unlike basic LCDs, says the company, which can be read only at a precise angle, this screen can be read at any angle, uses only a quarter of the power of a backlit screen and therefore does not make heavy demands on the battery.

Clive Couldwell

## AMSTRAD & SANYO

### Incredible Value!

#### Amstrad 386sx Family Pack

- Complete Amstrad 42MHz computer system
- Fast 386-2048Z processor
- 64K high speed cache
- Amiga 4MB RAM exp. to 16MB
- Large 80MB hard disk
- 3.5" 1.44MB floppy disk drive
- 10" Very High Resolution Trinitron Colour Screen (Sony tube)
- Keyboard and Mouse



#### Amstrad 386sx Business Pack 2

- Includes Amstrad 386SX Family Pack as shown above
- Plus all of the following:
- Framework XE integrated Software Package (RRP £125). Includes programs for graphics, database filing, networking, word processing and much more.
- Ashton Tate Office II Plus SE is the world's most popular filing system, ideal for all your computer information storage requirements (RRP £250).
- Panasonic KOF-1123 24 pin printer (RRP £200). The UK's best selling 24 pin printer.
- Ready to use with all necessary cables.



#### New Sanyo 386 Business Pack

With larger, more expandable 386-20 desktop system, 3 year Sanyo warranty, 14" Olivetti VGA colour screen, Wordstar 8.5, Framework XE, dBASE III Plus SE and Panasonic KOF-1123 24 pin printer—Amazing value at only £799 (£399.95 inc. delivery & VAT).

**£799**

£399.95 inc. delivery & VAT

FRAMWORK XE

dBase III Plus SE

PRINCE OF PERSIA

LINKS

E-1 STRIKE EAGLER II

VISA

Canon BJ-10e Printer £179

£179

£179.95 inc. delivery & VAT

Framework XE

£179.95 inc. delivery & VAT

MEN FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992  
ter producers are trying to  
crisp, stable colour screens  
**Pictures**  
r the wall



Fresh use portable color

...the result of the design and the use of the new software is a much more professional looking presentation. The new software is designed to work with existing hardware and software, making it easy to upgrade existing systems.

...the result of the design and the use of the new software is a much more professional looking presentation. The new software is designed to work with existing hardware and software, making it easy to upgrade existing systems.

...the result of the design and the use of the new software is a much more professional looking presentation. The new software is designed to work with existing hardware and software, making it easy to upgrade existing systems.

CIVIL ENGINEERS

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

## Sale and leaseback can help raise cash

INVESTING in growth in the short term is not going to be easy for small businesses that have survived the recession because they have often seen sales fall and profitability shrink (Derek Harris writes).

The conclusion is underlined in a fresh analysis by the National Westminster Bank of the experiences of about 12,000 businesses that are now in their fourth year of operation.

The bank split them into three categories according to turnover size and found that only 3.5 per cent had been able to move up from the lowest category, with a turnover of less than £100,000, to the next one within three years of launch. Of those in the middle category, with sales between £100,000 and £1 million, only 3.1 per cent climbed above the £1 million mark.

At the same time, nearly 8 per cent in the top category sank to the middle tier, while more than 16 per cent in that category dropped into the lowest tier. Out of those that survived through 1988, by the end of the three years monitoring period, 40 per cent had dormant bank accounts suggesting that they had ceased to trade.

Jane Bradford, who heads NatWest's small business services, believes more businesses will have to consider various ways of raising cash, apart from increased overdrafts.

Small businesses are often al-

ready highly geared and so could turn to methods like the sale and leaseback of assets — such as company cars — or factoring to raise money on invoices, which have just gone out.

Banks offer term loans, typically for seven years, so that levels of interest payments can be reduced and the financial strain on a business eased.

Many small businesses still seem disinclined to raise cash through selling equity, although that would clearly be a useful route to raising money for expansion as demand increases with the end of recession.

### MR FRIDAY



"Hello, remember me? — I was voted entrepreneur of the 1980s!"

WHEN Malcolm Seymour, a former director of tourism in the Lake District, advertised his Bath hotel in a British publication, he could not understand why so many Japanese visitors were turning up. Then he realised that advertisements were often used without permission by overseas journals and tourist guides. Now, he says, he no longer needs to pay for advertising.

The regular flow of Japanese as well as Americans and Europeans ensures that his ten-bedroomed Somerset House Hotel is usually full.

Average occupancy rose from 66 per cent in 1986 to 79 per cent in 1989. It has since eased, but turnover, which in 1986 was £285,000, has continued to expand and last year reached £315,000.

The Japanese connection has become so important that Mr Seymour has joined other founders, with receptionists and tourist personnel, for a course in Japanese language and culture at the Japan Business Consultancy in Bath.

He said: "I do think it's up to us to make our guests feel welcome. If you can speak just a few words it pleases them. It really wasn't as difficult as I thought it would be because we use Western scripts. It's a very logical language."

As director of the Cumbria Tourist Board from 1968-80, Mr Seymour was able to view at first hand the needs of tourists and the

problems of small businesses. He said: "Having given advice to others for all those years, I wanted to make a move myself by setting up a family hotel in Bath. My wife, Jean, ran a successful restaurant in the Lake District so that helped."

The problem of the winter months was solved by putting on special weekends. Exploration of Georgian Bath proved popular as did opera weekends.

Mr Seymour said: "We are both keen on opera and we have been running opera weekends for about ten years to coincide with the visits of the Welsh National Opera to Bristol."

This means that guests can enjoy some of the best opera outside London without the hassle of booking seats and arranging transport.

Mrs Seymour runs cookery courses at the hotel. Her husband is interested in industrial archaeology so he has organised trips for people to see what the great Victorian engineer Brunel achieved around the Bath and Bristol area. There are also canal weekends and visits to some of the more appealing Wilshire places like Salisbury and Abury.

It is the special weekends that have sustained the hotel during the recession, said Mr Seymour. With three grown children as well as himself and his wife involved in the business, employment costs are minimised, he added.



Special weekends: Malcolm Seymour attracted overseas visitors

### BRIEFINGS

Open University business school is preparing two advice packs for small firms in time for the start of the European single market next January. Each consists of a video, cassette tapes and a workbook. *Competing Through Quality* describes how to achieve quality accreditation; *Trading to Europe: an Standards* deals with technical regulations. They are part of the OU's *Opening the Single Market* programme, which includes packs examining the main effects of the single market on small firms and the financial implications.

□ LEnTA Business Space, a sister operation to the London Enterprise Agency (LEnTA), has doubled the size of Coppergate House, near Liverpool Street station, the fourth building it has opened to cater for small businesses. There is a business library and a conference room. Telephone 011-721-7700.

□ A guide to problems faced by small businesses in exporting has been produced by the British Chambers of Commerce's United Export Services. It includes advice on researching markets, making overseas contacts and translating and interpretation services. Copies are £8 from the BEC, 9 Talbot Street, London SW1P 3QB.

□ London Small Business Property Trust has adopted the Law Society's simplified business leases for new tenants at three of its properties.

DEREK HARRIS

## BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

### AUCTIONS

#### The London Computer Auction Rooms Ltd

392 Finchley Rd, London NW2 2HR

Telephone 071 794 1116

#### AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT

##### Saturday 4th July

The Canons Leisure Centre  
Madeira Rd, Mitcham, Surrey  
over 1200 lots including:  
New laser printers & 386 notebook  
portable systems  
286, 386 & 486 VGA systems by:  
IBM, Compaq, Apricot, etc  
Toshiba 386 portable colour systems  
A wide range of CAD & DTP monitors  
disc drives, late version software, etc, etc  
Plus faxes, copiers, binders, etc

SALE STARTS 11:00 AM  
VIEW FROM 8:30 AM ON SALE DAY

### BUSINESS FOR SALE

#### ACTIVE CHANELLERY

Established business in Surrey, 16 years.  
Tel: 0221 3823 or 0221 3824

#### ART GALLERY

In converted  
warehouses in Southwark, London SE1.

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### TRADING SHOP

In central London, 2nd floor, 2000 sq ft.

£100,000. Tel: 071 784040

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

#### NATIONWIDE EXPANSION

Now require professional  
Business people to assist in the  
next stage of company growth.

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Need a  
product to distribute

or outright sale in the construction  
industry. All products welcome.

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Want to sell your  
product?

For further information contact:  
Tel: 0171 224 8451

#### MANUFACTURER

Germany one step from unprecedented double triumph

## Denmark summon spirit to spring final surprise

FROM STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT  
IN GOTENBURG

A RELATIVELY colourless European championship promises tonight to be won in the Ullevi stadium here by a comparatively undistinguished German side. Even Franz Beckenbauer, the manager who led them to the world title in 1990, concedes that the stature of his nation's team has declined.

Although they have been accompanied by more than a touch of fortune, especially against Scotland, they were initially weakened by the loss of Matthäus, their captain, before it started and then of Völler, their leading scorer, during the first game. In the opinion of Beckenbauer, both are irreplaceable.

"Without them, the side paints a different picture," he said yesterday, "and it is not as good. It doesn't dominate as much as it did two years ago but I still think it will be too strong, physically and mentally, for Denmark."

His is the general view but there is a small oasis of Danish optimism amid the desert. It is enclosed within the Stenungsbaden Yacht Club, a waterside hotel 20 miles outside Göteborg, and it was voiced enchantingly by Richard Moller-Nielsen on the eve of the final.

"I've been eating fish here almost every day," the Denmark manager said, "and every time I have boiled salmon, it makes me think of my mother. Not necessarily because I used to eat it as a boy but the colour is the same as the corset she wore."

The memory was not merely an amusing aside. He compared the effect of extracting the bones from a corset and a



fish with the role played by the three most influential figures in his team. Take them out and they collapse.

Denmark's backbone is formed by Schmeichel, a goalkeeper who injects confidence into his colleagues and organises the defence. Christofte, who smothers the opposition's principal threat, and Poulsen, whose dynamic bravery is an inspiration. Moller-Nielsen had heard that Bertie Vogts, Germany's manager, plans "to take the

bones out of our corset". "In that case, what sort of game are we going to see because we will be trying to do the same to his team?" He declined publicly to confirm the identity of Germany's leading trio as Kohler, Hässler and Riedle, all of whom are attached to Italian clubs.

The commanding central defender from Juventus, the inventive, diminutive midfield player from Rome and one of the tournament's joint leading scorers from Lazio should together lead Germany to an unprecedented achievement. Never before have the world champions gone on to win the European trophy.

The Danes have been consistently causing surprises since they were belatedly invited three-and-a-half weeks

ago to take the place of Yugoslavia. Naturally, Moller-Nielsen insists they are capable of springing another but it would be more improbable even than their semi-final victory over Holland.

"I wouldn't say that the Dutch were arrogant," Beckenbauer said, "but I think they underestimated the Danes and especially their force of character. The Germans won't do that and nobody in my country was upset when Holland did not reach the final."

Denmark's indefatigable spirit may still be intact despite their manager's claims, they are unlikely to be as strong in their bodies as in their hearts. Apart from the injured Andersen and Christensen, who has been invited to fly back from Copenhagen for the final, the rest of the squad is said to be available. Yet room is likely to be found for Nielsen, who missed the semi-final through injury.

He may replace Sivebaek, who was regarded as the most serious of numerous casualties.

Only 2,700 tickets have been made available for Denmark's followers but their officials will not be surprised if 10,000 are in the stadium.

Denmark were not supposed to be here in the first place and it would surely be too much of a fairytale to expect them to return home tomorrow to be paraded around their capital city as the champions of Europe. Moller-Nielsen makes no promises but he has vowed again that his players will give all.

□ Holland won the tournament's fair play award, with only four cautions, while the Scottish Football Association has given a special award for the behaviour of its supporters.

### PROBABLE FINAL TEAMS

#### DENMARK

	Team numbers listed before names	Age Caps
1 P SCHMIDT	(Manchester United)	28 51
2 S REUTER	(Monaco)	30 81
4 L OLSEN	(Trabzonspor)	31 61
3 K NIELSEN	(Aarhus)	30 52
5 K CHRISTOFFTE	(Brondby)	31 15
17 C CHRISTIANSEN	(Lyngby)	24 3
7 J JENSEN	(Brondby)	27 47
18 B FORT	(Brondby)	29 45
13 H LARSEN	(Lyngby)	26 22
8 F POULSEN	(Borussia Dortmund)	25 49
11 B LAUDRUP	(Bayern Munich)	23 22

Referee: B Geller (Switzerland)

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS: Denmark: Semi-finals: 1994, 1984; Quarter-finals: 1988, 1990; Winner: 1972, 1990. Runners-up: 1976, 1986; Semi-finals: 1984.

PREVIOUS MEETINGS: Denmark and Germany have met once in the European championship — in the 1986 finals, when Germany won 2-0 in a group match. In the 23 international matches between the teams, Germany have won 14, Denmark six with three draws.

#### GERMANY

	Age Caps	
1 B ILLINGER	(Cologne)	25 38
2 S REUTER	(Juventus)	25 85
14 T HELMER	(Borussia Dortmund)	27 9
6 G BUCHWALD	(VfB Stuttgart)	31 53
4 J KOHLER	(Juventus)	26 45
3 A BREHME	(Internazionale)	31 72
7 T HAASLER	(Paris)	25 32
17 G SIEBECK	(Bayern Munich)	23 10
16 M SAMMERT	(VfB Stuttgart)	24 9
16 J KLIMSMANN	(Internazionale)	27 39
11 K-H RIEDLE	(Lazio)	26 24

Referee: B Geller (Switzerland)

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS: Denmark: Semi-finals: 1994, 1984; Quarter-finals: 1988, 1990; Winner: 1972, 1990. Runners-up: 1976, 1986; Semi-finals: 1984.

PREVIOUS MEETINGS: Denmark and Germany have met once in the European championship — in the 1986 finals, when Germany won 2-0 in a group match. In the 23 international matches between the teams, Germany have won 14, Denmark six with three draws.



Front-runner: Hässler heads Kohler and Binz in the Germans' training run yesterday

### RUGBY LEAGUE

## Wigan provide all six forwards

FROM KEITH MACKLIN IN MELBOURNE

WIGAN will set another record when they provide all six forwards for the Great Britain team to play Australia at Prince's Park here in the second international of the three-match series today. Edwards, at scrum half, and Offiah, on the wing, give Wigan eight of the 13 players who will start the game, with Lydon's selection among the substitutes making it nine in the squad.

The surprising choice is Billy McGinty at second-row forward. Malcolm Reilly, the Great Britain coach, said: "McGinty has played himself into the team. He has worked himself into the ground in every match he has played on tour."

On the selection of a complete Wigan set of forwards to start the game, Reilly commented: "It never entered my calculations. I chose what I consider to be our best pack."

There is still one injury doubt hanging over the British team. Garry Schofield, who has replaced Ellery Hanley as captain, is suffering from a thigh injury, and Deryck Fox stands by to come into the squad. However, Reilly said: "Garry is responding well to treatment and

### RACING: IMPRESSIVE SALISBURY WIN PUTS COLE'S CHARGE ALONGSIDE THE LEADING TWO-YEAR-OLD COLTS

By MICHAEL SEELY

**PERFECT HALO** stamped himself as one of the season's top two-year-olds when giving 4lb and a length beating to Little Too Much in the Veuve Clicquot Champagne Stakes at Salisbury yesterday.

Although Cole rates Perfect Halo in the same class, the colt will now be rested and return later in the season.

"I've always thought very highly of him but he wouldn't have the speed of the other two," Cole said. "He's bred to be effective over much further. We'll put him by and train him for the important seven-furlong tests in the autumn."

The Whatcombe trainer certainly has a busy weekend ahead. Ruby Tiger is to attempt to repeat last year's win in the Irish International Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday while Dilum goes for the Prix de la Porte Maillot at Longchamp the same day.

Although Marchell Lad and Mellerio were withdrawn, leaving only three runners, the fact that the strongly-fancied Goodwood winner, Port Lucy, finished six lengths away last year further underlined the merit of the winner, confidently ridden by Alan Munro.

Bought for \$180,000 at the

Keeneland September Sale, yesterday's 11-8 on winner raced in the dark green colours of Prince Fahd Salman and is therefore in the same ownership as last season's high-class two-year-olds, Dilum and Magic King.

Although Cole rates Perfect Halo in the same class, the colt will now be rested and return later in the season.

"I've always thought very highly of him but he wouldn't have the speed of the other two," Cole said. "He's bred to be effective over much further. We'll put him by and train him for the important seven-furlong tests in the autumn."

The Whatcombe trainer certainly has a busy weekend ahead. Ruby Tiger is to attempt to repeat last year's win in the Irish International Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday while Dilum goes for the Prix de la Porte Maillot at Longchamp the same day.

Although Marchell Lad and Mellerio were withdrawn, leaving only three runners, the fact that the strongly-fancied Goodwood winner, Port Lucy,

will be in action in Italy on Sunday. "We've got about twelve runners and they are running all over England as well as abroad," the trainer said.

Michael Roberts' fine sea-

son continued when he rode



Munro: confident

## Roche considers his grounds for appeal

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN

CHRISTY Roche, whose participation in Sunday's Budweiser Irish Derby continues in doubt, took to the golf course yesterday to ponder his options.

Roche has appealed against a 15-day ban for "improper riding" at Naas 13 days ago. The stewards suspended Roche, the ban being effective from last Monday, but the jockey lodged an appeal that was originally fixed for hearing on Wednesday and then put off at his request because of lack of time in briefing his solicitor.

The Turf Club then announced that it would be held this afternoon. Roche investigated the possibility of getting a High Court injunction to force a further postponement.

Until after the Irish Derby, he said yesterday that he would now amend today's hearing of the appeal.

In the meantime, Jim Bolger, the trainer of Roche's mount at the Curragh, the Epsom Derby runner-up, St Jovite, expressed doubts as to whether he would run the horse on Sunday if Roche was not available.

However, with the final declaration stage set for 10am today it seems certain that he will remain in the race. Should Roche lose his appeal, Bolger would have to make alternative riding arrangements.

Dublin bookmakers Paddy Power yesterday bet 5-2 on the stewards would uphold the original suspension.

### SPORT FOR THE DISABLED

## Czech team will add zest to competition

By ALEX RAMSAY

MEMBERS of the British Paralympic squad will have a better idea of their medal chances in Barcelona after the BSAD national senior championships, sponsored by British Telecom, at Darlington tomorrow.

The Dolphin centre will play host to more than 300 swimmers, including 38 British paralympic athletes, and a guest team from Czechoslovakia.

It is the first time a visiting international team has taken part, which should give an extra edge to the competition.

"Many of them will not have experienced that before and it is important they know what to expect," she said.

With the likes of Gulf, Robin Surgeon, David Moreton and Paul Noble taking part, all of them world record holders, Bradley feels that standards will be exceptionally high.

### LINGFIELD PARK

#### MANDARIN

2.40 PRINCE OF DARKNESS, 3.10 Mighty Miss Magpie, 3.45 Palacegate Racing, 4.15 Mulciber, 4.45 Badsworth, 5.20 Pride Of Britain, 5.55 Marocco.

THUNDERER

2.40 PRINCE OF DARKNESS, 3.10 Mighty Miss Magpie, 3.45 Palacegate Racing, 4.15 Mulciber, 4.45 Badsworth, 5.20 Pride Of Britain, 5.55 Plan.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM;

ALL-WEATHER COURSE: STANDARD

DRAW: 7F-7F, 140YD, HIGH NUMBERS BEST;

ALL-WEATHER: GF-7F, LOW TO MIDDLE NUMBERS BEST

SIS

2.40 PIERBALD MAIDEN STAKES

(£2,324; 1m 1f (3 runners))

1 0.05 PERSIAN BUD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

2 0.00 HOLLOW HEIGHTS 13 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

3 0.00 PIERBALD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

4 0.00 PERSIAN BUD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

5 0.00 HOLLOW HEIGHTS 13 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

6 0.00 PIERBALD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

7 0.00 PERSIAN BUD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

8 0.00 HOLLOW HEIGHTS 13 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

9 0.00 PERSIAN BUD 11 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1

10 0.00 HOLLOW HEIGHTS 13 f 10g 4-7 ... N Gilliams (S) 1



McHenry completes good day for Irish

## O'Connor continues his revival with strong first round

FROM MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN PARIS

CHRISTY O'Connor Jr captured a share of the lead with his Irish compatriot John McHenry, when he compiled a first round of 67, four under par, at Le Golf National in St Quentin en Yvelines here yesterday.

O'Connor, who revived his career by winning the Dunhill Masters last month, and McHenry hold a one-shot lead over Gary Evans, Johan Ryström, of Sweden, Greg Turner, of New Zealand, Eric Giraud, of France, and Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina.

Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle both equalled par with scores of 71 but Howard Clark (72), Anders Forsbrand (73), Steven Richardson (74), Colin Montgomerie (75) and David Feherty (76), the other five Europeans who played in the US Open, did not. Montgomerie three-putted three times and four-putted once.

O'Connor had no such misfortunes, gathering six birdies. He should have led on his own because he missed five times from less than ten feet. "It is difficult to convince yourself the greens are so slow," he said. "The course has all the characteristics of being a links except that when you peer over

the dunes it's not the Atlantic you see but an airfield."

O'Connor is hopeful his win in the British Masters might encourage those in power at Augusta to invite him to the American version next April. He played there in 1976, when he led after eight holes. "I would like to go back but I will have to wait and see," he said. O'Connor has not played in the United States for two years, although he has accepted an invitation to play in the World Series of Golf in August.

McHenry, aged 28, has so far not risen to the challenge of the PGA European Tour. He was still in the qualifying school four times since he turned professional in 1987. McHenry, 135th on the Volvo order of merit this season, has struggled on the greens to the extent that he has elected to put in a similar fashion to Bernhard Langer by clasping his left arm with his right hand. He holed three times from 12 feet for three of his five birdies.

Evans made life easier for himself by keeping the ball in play off the tee. "I've got a new mid-size driver," he said. "I've also changed my swing slightly.

"It took five minutes for me to add up the score," he said. "And I've got blisters from dropping the ball so many times. Seriously, I can't be too unhappy with a 75 because I also had two sixes."

Michel Besançeney, of France, had more reason than Russell to bemoan his misfortune. He took 11 at the 10th, where he needed seven shots to get out of the rough, but he played the other 17 holes in two under par.

LEADING FIRST-ROUND SCORES: 67: J McHenry (Irl), C O'Connor (Irl), G Evans (Eng), S Ryström (Swe), K Parker (USA); 72: L Faldo (Eng), S Richardson (Eng), G Turner (NZL), D Feherty (USA), N Bryson (Munich); 73: A Clark (GBR), D Jones (Plymouth), R Cleggdon (Mony), W Riley (Aus), V Singh (PAK), A Muntz (USA), R MacIntyre (GBR), G Broadbent (GBR), N Faldo (72), D Clarke (Munich); 74: T Phelan (GBR), P Price, P McGinley (Irl), P Lovell (Eng), D Howell (GBR), P Morrison (GBR), G Watling (GBR), D Cooper, R Chapman (GBR), D Gilford, M James, J van de Velde (FRA), J Haegeman (Belg), R Winkler (AUS), M Helleberg (Swe), M Ross (Afon), P Forrester (J T Townsend (GBR), S Marchant (H-P Trojans (GBR), M Mountford (GBR), P Hall (AUS), P Lovell (Eng), M Ross (GBR), P Morrison (GBR), H Clark, E Graed (PAK), G Turner, J Bond (SAU), W Stephenson, P Lewis, S Thring (Den), S Madsen (Den), D McIlroy (GBR), D O'Brien (PAK), G Call (Munich), D Williams, O Gibson (PAK), G Day (GBR), B Lawrie, P Way (SAU), Tommies, R Karsten (SAU), T Level (PAK), G Rasmussen (Den), S Brage (SAU), P McLaren, D Russell, G Llewelyn (SAU), P Weston, E O'Connell, M Pandarus (PAK), J Haworth (SAU), K Waters, E Darcy, R Mann, J Palmer, J Rivero (Sp), C Montgomery, J Dunlop (GBR).

## Sweden provides surprise leader

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN MUNICH

CATRIN Nilmark, so often overshadowed by her compatriots, Helen Alfredsson and Liselotte Neumann, took centre stage with a time round of 68, six under par, to lead the field after the opening round of the women's European Open at Beuerberg, Munich yesterday.

Since finishing second at La Manga three weeks ago Nilmark, by her own admission, has found it difficult to concentrate on her golf. "The weeks without tournaments seem to break my routine," she explained. The problem was resolved with the help of Kjell Enhager, a sports psychologist who works with the Swedish Golf Federation, and the results were evident yesterday.

Only once did Nilmark exceed par, a wayward drive costing her a rise at the 6th. She had five birdies in six holes from the long 12th, where she reached the green with a four-iron second shot.

## Home record under threat

BY PATRICIA DAVIES

A CURSORY look at the record would suggest that the St Andrews Trophy, the biennial match between the amateurs of Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, is a competitive non-event. The nineteenth match starts at Royal Cinque Ports, Deal, this morning and the Europeans know they have won only twice—and never in this country.

An old-fashioned links course of a type rarely found on the Continent, the visitors must surely be facing mission impossible again. Or are they?

George Macgregor,

Two years ago they lost by a mere two points and their present side looks formidable. It contains Ignacio Garrido, winner of the Brabazon Trophy, and his fellow-Spaniard Francisco Valera, the reigning British boys' champion, not forgetting Rolf Muntz, the first Dutchman to win the Amateur championship, and Manny Zerman, who plays for Italy but was at college in America and played all four rounds in the Masters this year. These are formidable players.

Three men have bettered: Sebastian Coe, Sammy Koskel and Cruz. Of younger men we might expect such things, but should Gray, now 32, not be tired from his ten years scrapping with the world's leading 800 metres runners?

He did not look like a man

hanging on. He led from start to finish and was not surprised at his time. "I have been training well and I wanted to get out in front and go for it," he said. In two Olympics and two world championships he has not won a medal, but he might yet.

It was an extraordinary race in other ways too. The athletes accompanying Gray to the Olympics, Mark Everett and Europe and one which only

### POWERBOATING

## Seine made for Jones

JONATHON Jones, the world champion, plans to make up lost ground on the inland circuit title contenders when the formula one fleet takes to the river Seine at Chalon, near Dijon, in the third grand prix of the season on Sunday (Bryan Stiles writes).

The Welshman is fourth in the championship table with four points, nine behind the leader, Steve Kerton, in his

new Lynx catamaran. Jones, also driving a new boat this season, is taking time to adjust, finishing sixth in the Durban grand prix and fourth on Lake Como. He has won two of the last races at Chalon as his swashbuckling style suits the tight circuit on the narrow confines of the Seine.

Thirty drivers have entered but with room for only 20 starters a qualifying race will be necessary.

George Macgregor,

### ROWING

## Lees may not see his team in Barcelona

MARK Lees, the international performance director, who has had his decisions overruled twice by the Amateur Rowing Association in the past three weeks, seems unlikely to see the team that he named at a press conference last week perform in the Olympic Games (Mike Rosewell writes).

A spokesman for the ARA said on Tuesday afternoon that Lees would not attend the Olympics or the altitude and heat acclimatisation camps in the build-up.

The reasons given were that Lees had embarrassed the ARA with his comments about a chief coach at the press conference and that after the John Pilgrim-Morris incident—in which he was replaced and then reinstated as coach of the British Olympic quadruple scull—"the harmony of the team could be disturbed".

In the 1990 Commonwealth Games 800 metres trial he was looking promising for a place in the first two, and automatic selection, when Steve Heard panicked at being boxed in, barged



A vain heave: Wood failed to make any contact with this ball from Mushtaq Ahmed

### CRICKET

## Gallian's delaying action checks Pakistani spinners

BY RICHARD STREETON

FENNER'S (second day of three): Oxford and Cambridge Universities, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, need 67 runs to avoid an innings defeat by the Pakistanis

only man to make an impact. He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered as he stood firm against the Pakistani spinners, who turned the ball freely on a worn pitch. Gallian drove Asif Mujtaba, the left-arter, for a six over extra cover and he also hit seven fours before he was third out. He tried to cut Mujtaba and edged the ball into his stump.

A former captain of the Australian Under-19 team, Gallian scored heavily for Lancashire 2nd XI last season and has made runs consistently this year for Oxford, where he is reading social studies.

His parents are English and he fulfills his ambition to become England-qualified in another 18 months.

More experienced cricketers than the university players would have struggled in this match, something which made Gallian's innings all the more creditable. The days when this ground provided flawless pitches for batsmen have clearly gone. After Gallian was out, Lovell, the Oxford captain, another Australian, also showed great determination.

In the first innings, Crawley, the Cambridge captain, who already has a championship hundred to his credit for Lancashire, was the

only man to make an impact.

He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered as he stood firm against the Pakistani spinners, who turned the ball freely on a worn pitch. Gallian drove Asif Mujtaba, the left-arter, for a six over extra cover and he also hit seven fours before he was third out. He tried to cut Mujtaba and edged the ball into his stump.

A former captain of the Australian Under-19 team, Gallian scored heavily for Lancashire 2nd XI last season and has made runs consistently this year for Oxford, where he is reading social studies.

His parents are English and he fulfills his ambition to become England-qualified in another 18 months.

More experienced cricketers than the university players would have struggled in this match, something which made Gallian's innings all the more creditable. The days when this ground provided flawless pitches for batsmen have clearly gone. After Gallian was out, Lovell, the Oxford captain, another Australian, also showed great determination.

In the first innings, Crawley, the Cambridge captain, who already has a championship hundred to his credit for Lancashire, was the

only man to make an impact.

He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered as he stood firm against the Pakistani spinners, who turned the ball freely on a worn pitch. Gallian drove Asif Mujtaba, the left-arter, for a six over extra cover and he also hit seven fours before he was third out. He tried to cut Mujtaba and edged the ball into his stump.

A former captain of the Australian Under-19 team, Gallian scored heavily for Lancashire 2nd XI last season and has made runs consistently this year for Oxford, where he is reading social studies.

His parents are English and he fulfills his ambition to become England-qualified in another 18 months.

More experienced cricketers than the university players would have struggled in this match, something which made Gallian's innings all the more creditable. The days when this ground provided flawless pitches for batsmen have clearly gone. After Gallian was out, Lovell, the Oxford captain, another Australian, also showed great determination.

In the first innings, Crawley, the Cambridge captain, who already has a championship hundred to his credit for Lancashire, was the

only man to make an impact.

He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered as he stood firm against the Pakistani spinners, who turned the ball freely on a worn pitch. Gallian drove Asif Mujtaba, the left-arter, for a six over extra cover and he also hit seven fours before he was third out. He tried to cut Mujtaba and edged the ball into his stump.

A former captain of the Australian Under-19 team, Gallian scored heavily for Lancashire 2nd XI last season and has made runs consistently this year for Oxford, where he is reading social studies.

His parents are English and he fulfills his ambition to become England-qualified in another 18 months.

More experienced cricketers than the university players would have struggled in this match, something which made Gallian's innings all the more creditable. The days when this ground provided flawless pitches for batsmen have clearly gone. After Gallian was out, Lovell, the Oxford captain, another Australian, also showed great determination.

In the first innings, Crawley, the Cambridge captain, who already has a championship hundred to his credit for Lancashire, was the

only man to make an impact.

He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered as he stood firm against the Pakistani spinners, who turned the ball freely on a worn pitch. Gallian drove Asif Mujtaba, the left-arter, for a six over extra cover and he also hit seven fours before he was third out. He tried to cut Mujtaba and edged the ball into his stump.

A former captain of the Australian Under-19 team, Gallian scored heavily for Lancashire 2nd XI last season and has made runs consistently this year for Oxford, where he is reading social studies.

His parents are English and he fulfills his ambition to become England-qualified in another 18 months.

More experienced cricketers than the university players would have struggled in this match, something which made Gallian's innings all the more creditable. The days when this ground provided flawless pitches for batsmen have clearly gone. After Gallian was out, Lovell, the Oxford captain, another Australian, also showed great determination.

In the first innings, Crawley, the Cambridge captain, who already has a championship hundred to his credit for Lancashire, was the

only man to make an impact.

He batted two hours 40 minutes before he was held at slip as he tried to turn a ball from Aamir Sohail to mid-wicket.

It was Crawley's first mistake in an innings that contained ten fours, mostly cut or driven with considerable authority. Not least impressive, was the manner in which he seemed able to read Mushtaq Ahmed. Crawley received his best support from Jek, the nightwatchman, who swung the bat vigorously as he helped to add 60 in the first 75 minutes.

The Universities had lost three runs of defiant batting by Jason Gallian, who was celebrating his 21st birthday, deprived the Pakistanis of their chance to complete a two-day win yesterday. Gallian, an Australian freshman at Oxford, made a solid 89 after the Universities followed on 282 runs behind.

Gallian's concentration never wavered

## CRICKET

Lillian's delaying action checks Sistani spinner

By RICHARD STRELTON

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

Former champion rediscovers her best form as Agassi and Courier progress

# Navratilova holds her nerve

BY ANDREW LONGMORE



ANDRE Agassi duly arrived in the third round yesterday, but his passage was not without its troubles. The American, who had learned that he would be fined \$1,500 for an audible obscenity in the first round, at least let his racket do the talking this time, but it was largely silent for at least a set as Eduardo Massa, an Argentina-born Belgian, led him a merry dance.

Only deep into the fourth set did the No. 12 seed assert his superiority, and he will now have a much tougher task against the enigmatic but dangerous Derek Rosnagro. Agassi will be aware that the Californian disposed of Pete Sampras last year.

Agassi was last, but not necessarily least, on to court two, which has a dangerous reputation. He had been preceded by two champions, the first Jim Courier, the No. 1 seed, who comfortably beat Byron Black, from Zimbabwe, the second Martina Navratilova, who took 21 minutes to dispel the doubts against Kimberly Po.

There was a sense of tension when Navratilova resumed her match at one set all from the previous evening. The alarm bells had been ringing in the twilight, the nine-times champion bringing back memories of last year with a nervy, hesitant second set. The mood seemed to have changed overnight, and both players sensed it.

The diminutive Californian, her glasses shaded by a visor, obligingly dropped her opening service game, calming the nerves of the crowd and Navratilova herself. The vital game came next, though. Navratilova, whose service had gone to pieces the previous evening, opened with a double fault and had to save five break points, the last two of them with desperate half-volley pick-ups, to push home her advantage.

In the women's singles, Steffi Graf took 47 minutes to dispose of Marianne Werdel 6-1, 6-1, and Jana Novotna beat Catarina Lindqvist, also in straight sets. That defeat marked the end of the Swede's career at Wimbledon.

Two other seeds, Peter Korda and Guy Forget, found themselves in terrible dog-fights on outside courts. Korda squandered a two-set lead over Jacob Hlasek and a match point in the fourth set tie-break before losing 4-6, 3-6, 7-6, 16-14. Forget fared better, though there were many moments when it seemed he would lose, too. He recovered from two sets to one down to beat Anders Jarryd, a former Wimbledon semi-finalist, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 10-8.

In the women's singles, Steffi Graf took 47 minutes to dispose of Marianne Werdel 6-1, 6-1, and Jana Novotna beat Catarina Lindqvist, also in straight sets. That defeat marked the end of the Swede's career at Wimbledon.



Hurrying along: Graf on her way to a 47-minute victory over Werdel yesterday

## YESTERDAY'S WINNERS FROM WIMBLEDON

### Men's singles

Winner 228,000  
Runners-up £192,500  
Holder: M Stich (Ger)  
Second round

J COURIER (Us) bt T Black (Zim), 6-4, 6-1, 6-4  
A Olofsson (Cis) bt K Kneissl (Us), 6-7, 7-6, 6-4  
P Hough (Us) bt P Cash (Aus), 6-7, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2  
G FORGET (Fr) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-10-8  
T Crabb (Us) bt L Lavilla (Mex), 7-6, 6-3, 6-4  
M Bates (Gb) bt J Sanchez (Sp), 7-6, 5-3, 6-4  
B Wieser (Us) bt O Delafield (Fr), 7-6, 6-3, 6-4  
H Weller (Aust) bt S Matsukawa (Japan), 6-4, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3  
W FERNANDEZ (Us) bt C van Hanegem (Ned), 6-3, 6-3, 6-3  
A Agassi (Us) bt E Masso (Bel), 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1  
D Rosnagro (Us) bt J Yzaga (Peru), 8-3, 6-3, 6-1  
P Garrison (Us) bt C Pichot (Fr), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5  
J Heesk (Swe) bt P Korda (Us), 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 16-14

### Men's doubles

Winner 200,570  
Runners-up £64,980  
Holder: J Fitzgerald (Aus) and A Jarryd (Peru)

### First round

G CORTELLI and G MICHEBATA (Can) bt D Schaufeld and J Brown (Us), 7-5, 6-1, 6-4

K Curran (Us) and G Muller (Us) bt T Nilsen (Nor) and C Suk (Cis), 7-5, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4

A Hurniak and K Kampen (Ned) bt B Garnett (Us) and T Svartsean (Swe), 6-1, 6-3, 6-3

M J FERNANDEZ and P GARRISON (Us) bt N Arnedo and S McCarthy (Ire), 6-3, 6-2, 6-1

P Boncioli and F Youl (Aus) bt J Grunfeld and J Salmon (Gb), 6-1, 6-1

### Second round

K Lach and T Witsken (Us) bt H Heine and P Nyborg (Swe), 6-2, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5

K Jones and R Leach (Us) bt P Galbraith and J Palmer (Us), 6-3, 7-6, 6-4

L Jensen (Us) and L Warder (Aus) bt R Bath and R Berg (Swe), 3-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 10-8

J Gruber and R Rehberg (Us) bt J Hargan and M Onofrio, 6-2, 6-7, 5-4

T Woodbridge and M Woodward (Us) bt F Montano and K Thomas (Us), 1-6, 6-2, 6-2

### Women's doubles

Winner 200,570  
Runners-up £64,980

Holder: L Savchenko and N Zvereva (USSR)

### First round

L Meekin (Gbr) and H Wiesner (Aust) bt P Fulco-Vilela (Arg) and J Smoller (Us), 6-2, 6-1, 6-4

A Hurniak and C Kohde-Kilsch (Ger) bt M Barlow and W Probst (Aus), 6-2, 6-3, 6-2

M J FERNANDEZ and P GARRISON (Us) bt N Arnedo and S McCarthy (Ire), 6-3, 6-2, 6-1

P Boncioli and F Youl (Aus) bt J Grunfeld and J Salmon (Gb), 6-1, 6-1

### Better contract

Warren Neill, the full back, has signed a two-year contract with Portsmouth after holding out for an improved offer from the first division football club. After agreeing on a new deal with the manager, Jim Smith, Neill, aged 29, formerly with Queen's Park Rangers, said: "I felt I deserved a bit more than was first offered so I refused to sign."

**Mair's kiss racing**

Michael Mair, Italy's No. 1 downhill skier in the eighties, has announced at the age of 30 that he is retiring from

### IN BRIEF

racing. He gained three World Cup wins during a 15-year career which was marred by two serious knee injuries. With another leading downhillier, Danilo Sbarbellotto, also retiring, the Italian downhill team in the next World Cup will be led by Kristian Ghedina.

### Speedway loss

Milton Keynes have pulled out of the Homefire Speedway League because of heavy financial losses. Their results will be expunged and their riders loaned to other tracks for the rest of the season.

### Nigeria back

Fifa, world football's governing body, has lifted a temporary suspension imposed on Nigeria on June 10.

## Food for thought in diet changes

BY JOHN GOODBODY

THE exacting demands of modern competitive tennis are shown by the change in the diets of leading professionals, with many of them adopting the eating habits of marathon runners.

Town and County, the official Wimbledon caterers, said that the players are eating 50 per cent less meat than last year, but between 200 and 300g of pasta a day, twice the amount they did in 1991.

Frank McCartney, the managing director of Town and County, said that players were also eating significantly more than in previous years.

Most players have a large plate of pasta, with salad, followed by fresh fruit, he said. An average of 200g of bananas and more than 100 peaches are consumed every day.

David Adams, of Australia, who was a doubles finalist at the French Open championships, said: "Players are be-

coming more health conscious. Tennis is a highly competitive sport and they want something that gives them an edge. Pasta gives you carbohydrate without too much sugar, so you get energy over a long period of time."

He said that, invariably, he had pasta for an early lunch to give him the necessary reserves during the afternoon's play.

Another supporter of a high carbohydrate diet is Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, of Spain, the defeated fifth seed. She said: "I eat a lot of pasta. It gives me energy, but I do not eat it just before a match."

Pasta-loading has been commonplace in long-distance running, swimming and cycling for many years, with competitors increasing the amount of carbohydrates they consume just before an important event. This type of diet has been shown to be particularly valuable for sustained efforts of more than one hour in duration, and with tennis players having to play several matches on successive days or at least this length, it makes sense to have a diet with a high carbohydrate content.

Marina Navratilova, the nine-times champion, is backing Steffi Graf to win the title this year. After Graf had beaten Marianne Werdel, of the United States, 6-1, 6-1, Navratilova said: "Put some money on Steffi for the title. She's won it before and I think she's the best athlete of them all."

### Better contract

Warren Neill, the full back, has signed a two-year contract with Portsmouth after holding out for an improved offer from the first division football club. After agreeing on a new deal with the manager, Jim Smith, Neill, aged 29, formerly with Queen's Park Rangers, said: "I felt I deserved a bit more than was first offered so I refused to sign."

### Mair's kiss racing

Michael Mair, Italy's No. 1 downhill skier in the eighties, has announced at the age of 30 that he is retiring from

### Penn operation

Chris Penn, the Kent fast bowler, who has broken down three times this season, is to have an operation on a groin injury. With another leading downhillier, Danilo Sbarbellotto, also retiring, the Italian downhill team in the next World Cup will be led by Kristian Ghedina.

### Speedway loss

Milton Keynes have pulled out of the Homefire Speedway League because of heavy financial losses. Their results will be expunged and their riders loaned to other tracks for the rest of the season.

### FOR THE RECORD

and Muller (Ger), 13.30.91, British placings: 11, Turner and Smeeth 14.22.03, 14 Bobbin and Coombe, 14.36.68.

Women: Kayak singles: 1, M Le Galle (F), 14.22.03, 2, S. S. S. (GB) 14.22.03, 15, K. Poole, 15.03.97, 17, T. Parsons, 15.03.97, 19, C. R. (GB) 15.03.97, 20, J. Hand, 15.21.90.

Rapid, 14.22.03, 21, S. A. Griffiths 14.22.03, 22, D. Walker and F. Wicksom, 14.22.03, 23, E. Field and D. Fowles, 14.22.03, 24, P. Casson and P. Morris, 14.22.03, 25, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 26, P. Cunningham and B. Smith of D. Lean and K. Keen, 14.22.03, 27, N. Muller and K. Poole, 14.22.03, 28, D. Walker and F. Wicksom, 14.22.03, 29, J. Jones and R. Jones, 14.22.03, 30, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 31, S. A. Griffiths 14.22.03, 32, D. Walker and F. Wicksom, 14.22.03, 33, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 34, M. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 35, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 36, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 37, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 38, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 39, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 40, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 41, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 42, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 43, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 44, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 45, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 46, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 47, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 48, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 49, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 50, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 51, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 52, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 53, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 54, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 55, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 56, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 57, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 58, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 59, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 60, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 61, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 62, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 63, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 64, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 65, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 66, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 67, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 68, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 69, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 70, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 71, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 72, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 73, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 74, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 75, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 76, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 77, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 78, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 79, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 80, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 81, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 82, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 83, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 84, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 85, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 86, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 87, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 88, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 89, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 90, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 91, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 92, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 93, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 94, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 95, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 96, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 97, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 98, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 99, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 100, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 101, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 102, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 103, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 104, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 105, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 106, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 107, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 108, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 109, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 110, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.03, 111, G. Bowes and R. Austin, 14.22.

FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992

# McEnroe rolls back the years to eclipse Cash



By ANDREW LONGMORE  
 TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

**T**HE end, when it came, was surprisingly quick. The pair had fought tooth and claw for four hours and eight minutes until John McEnroe, who had seemed dead and buried when he lost the third set, dug ever deeper into his champion's soul and emerged the victor over Pat Cash 6-7, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Down by two sets to one and increasingly frustrated by his inability to convert openings into games, McEnroe looked as though he would bid an early farewell to the Championships for the

second year in succession. Last year, he went out to Stefan Edberg amid a blaze of publicity. Yesterday, apart from the odd throw of the racket, more a reflection of his own inadequacies than any frustration at bad line calls, he was as concentrated and well behaved as when he beat Boris Becker so astoundingly and comprehensively in the third round of the Australian Open. This was a comparable feat.

Cash has been playing well in recent weeks and his few losses at Wimbledon are to the best of names. Becker (twice), Lendl (twice) and McEnroe himself.

McEnroe's own form has not been promising but he produced some of his best grass-court tennis to counter the challenge of the Australian and, by the end, had broken his opponent's spirit.

The pair know each other's characters well enough because they are good friends. They collaborated on a record for the Armenian Earthquake appeal last year and share a love of rock music. But, surprisingly, as their careers have overlapped for the last ten years, they do not know each other's games well. The last time they played was at Wembley in 1986 when the Australian emerged

the winner. They had not met on grass since the semi-final at Wimbledon in 1984. McEnroe, who was at the height of his powers then, won in straight sets.

Much water has passed under the bridge since those heady days. Cash has come back from two bad injuries and McEnroe has been struggling to cope with his imperfections. This is his last full year on the tour, though he has not completely closed the door. Like Cash, he would like to play part-time, pick and choose his events. He would be happy to play as well as Cash on such a limited diet too.

The pair have shared four Wimbledon titles between them Cash savouring the moment of glory most recently, in 1987. Yesterday, there was a lot at stake for both men. Pride most of all. It was always going to be tight, always going to be long and the early exchanges suggested there was little to choose between the two former champions.

Jimmy White had forsaken his snooker table for an afternoon to watch Cash, but in the 27 minutes it took White to achieve a maximum break in the world championships and pocket £14,000, Cash and McEnroe had managed just seven games.

In the eighth game, Cash saved a break point with a rock solid volley and a set point two games later. McEnroe showing the first and one of the few signs of frustration at missing a chance. Cash, though, seemed to be serving and volleying marginally the better and the tie-break proved the point, Cash reaching set point with an instinctive parity of a McEnroe smash. He took the first set on the next point.

The pattern continued until the American, dredging two backhand passes from his memory, broke for the first time to lead 3-2. McEnroe was through.

**Britain's sole surviving singles player at Wimbledon sweeps into the third round**

## Bates fulfils rising expectations

By ALIX RAMSAY

LIFE is changing for Jeremy Bates. After his famous victory over Michael Chang on Tuesday, he has not had a minute's peace. Following a 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 win over Javier Sanchez yesterday it will only get worse. If he keeps on, the quietest spot he may find is on the tennis court.

If Chang had been a tough first-round draw, the match yesterday was, in many ways, harder still. The pressure was on Bates to win. He knew it, the crowd knew it and Sanchez probably knew it too. "I was aware of the pressure before I started and it took a little time to get used to No. 1 court and its surroundings," he said. "But once I was used to it, I just focused on the tennis."

That period of readjustment took much of the first set. At first he lacked the sharpness he had shown against Chang and the crowd was getting twitchy. Once Bates had the first set under his belt, they could settle back and just focus on the British No. 1.

Things did not look well from the start. Bates emerging with his right arm swathed in a huge bandage. That turned out to be no more than a precautionary measure and, as Bates found his feet, his service became his vital weapon. Twice he came back from 0-40 down to deny Sanchez the chance of a break, banging down five aces and giving the Spaniard not a hint of an opening.

Where Chang had looked like a man who wanted to be somewhere else, Sanchez looked like a man who wanted Bates to be somewhere else, and if he could take his supporters club with him, so much the better. Even the line judges seemed to be against him.

After Bates had manoeuvred himself to set point in the first-set tie-break he appeared to put a volley fractionally wide. The official called it good. But whenever Sanchez approached that same line the ball was invariably out. With the first set gone to

Results, page 39  
 Navratilova wins, page 39



Bates, Sanchez was never quite the same opponent.

"That first set was huge," Bates said. "I noticed he visibly eased off a bit, his serve was easier to reach and I knew I had to seize the initiative." That he did, seemingly turning on the style whenever he needed it most. He needed to, as well. Where Chang had offered Bates free points, Sanchez was giving little away. If the Briton, aged 30, missed his first service, Sanchez attacked his second and, while the Spaniard may be known for his clay-court prowess, he was not averse to trying his luck at the net with what Dan Maskell used to call "a little dink".

"To the public Chang's a bigger name than Sanchez but Sanchez is a good player and more competent on grass," Bates said. "I had nothing to lose against Chang but if I lose to anyone less than him now it is suddenly a bad loss. I am pleased I managed to bring my best tennis from Tuesday with me to this match. Today was a match I had to win."

Bates' next opponent is another clay-courtier, Thierry Champion, the Frenchman who beat Nick Brown at the same stage last year. In theory the opponents are getting easier. Chang was ranked seven, Sanchez 32 and Champion is 50. Beyond that lies a possibility of the ninth seed, Guy Forget. Not that Bates is looking that far ahead. Still amazed by the response to his success, he is sticking firmly to the next hurdle ahead.

Champion is tough, he is very good from the baseline and he doesn't come in much," he said. "This has to be put into perspective. I've won a match, today I've won another match and that's all it is to me."

Not that Bates is complaining about the attention, although he would rather it focused on somebody else. "I can understand it in a way," he said, "but I am not used to it." If he keeps on like this, he may just have to get used to it.

### DETAILS

WEATHER FORECAST: dry with sunny periods, possibly of light showers later.  
 TELEVISION: BBC1 13.50-16.10 (live coverage); 22.30-23.30 (highlights). BBC2 09.00-10.00 (highlights); 12.00-20.00 (live coverage).  
 RADIOS: Radio 5 13.30-16.00 (live coverage). ATTENDANCE: Third day: 33,488 - an increase of 3,526 on last year



Taking a grip: Bates returns service during his second-round win over Sanchez at Wimbledon yesterday

## Graf welcomes Wimbledon drugs tests

By JOHN GOODBOY

STEFFI Graf, of Germany, the holder of the women's singles title, yesterday welcomed the decision to have drugs testing at the Wimbledon championships next year.

After her second-round victory over Marianne Wendel, of the United States, Graf said: "It sounds good to me. I don't think it is a big problem but why not clear it up and do the best to show that it is a clean sport."

"A big fuss has been made about it. I just think they really have to tighten up on testing."

Over the last month, both Graf and John McEnroe have accused some players of having taken drugs to improve their performances. Graf emphasised she had never been tested in any tournament.

A meeting at the All England Club on Wednesday agreed that testing should be introduced shortly at all leading international tournaments.

French government insists that any important sports event held in its country is subject to a programme carried out by its officers at its laboratory.

There has been testing in domestic tournaments under the jurisdiction of the Lawn Tennis Association since 1987 and about 40 players give samples each year, including some testing out of season on the national circuit.

There has been sampling at the last two French Open championships because the

French

government

insists

that

any

important

sports

event

held

in

its

country

is

subject

to

a

programme

carried

out

by

its

officers

at

its

laboratory.

French

government

insists

that

any

important

sports

event

held

in

its

country

is

subject

to

a

programme

carried

out

by

its

officers

at

its

laboratory.

French

government

insists

that

any

important

sports

event

held

in

its

country

is

subject

to

a

programme

carried

out

by

its

officers

at

its

laboratory.

French

government

insists

that

any

important

sports

event

held

in

its

country

is

subject

to

a

programme

carried

out

by

its

officers

at

its

laboratory.

French

government

insists

that

any

important

sports

event

held

in

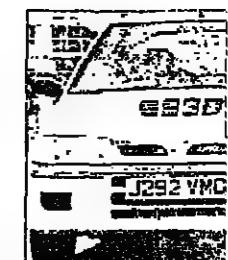
its



**HEALTH, p5**  
Can television  
heal? Lynn  
Redgrave  
thinks it can

# LIFE & TIMES

FRIDAY JUNE 26 1992



**MOTORING, p7**  
Hot stuff: but  
should this  
car be on  
the road?

Is it time  
society stopped  
finding excuses for  
the perpetrators  
of violent and  
pointless crime,  
and started hating  
them instead?

We must praise Mrs Joan Cooper, the latest in a line of brave, indomitable grandmothers who says she feels no bitterness towards the young men who threw acid into her eyes, punched and kicked her, then ran off with some patry loot (cigarettes, rum and "a small mug") two days after Christmas.

Praise, too, for Mr Justice Rougier, the son of the late novelist Georgette Heyer. He decided he would show mercy in the same degree as was shown by the attackers, Anthony Langton and Jason Raby, and sentenced them to ten years' jail and nine years' youth custody respectively. "This redoubtable lady," he said, "has more courage in her little finger than you have in your nasty, cowardly little bodies."

Here we have — yet again — two stereotypes of contemporary life: the female victim (increasingly elderly and frail) and the young man bereft of human feeling. How many column inches have been spent trying to understand and analyse the phenomenon?

The compassion and articulacy of victims is striking. I have a collection of accounts of assaults: "Fear and loathing in Putney" (by the novelist A.S. Byatt, mugged in her quiet suburban road); "Victim of Thieves in the Night" (Gillian Widdicombe was mugged outside her home). "The lesson my mugger taught me," by Maggie Brown, one of 220 victims of street attacks in Brixton within a three-week period in 1980. "To catch a thief," by Elizabeth Hilliard, who surprised a burglar in her flat, and lost a tooth as well as her not very valuable, but to her precious, jewellery.

There is a formula in these well-written thoughtful stories. The victim, sadder and wiser, recalls her initial surprise at the attack, and her polite admonishments. "A very tall, athletic man, aged no more than 20, bore down on me, face expressionless beneath a small woolly hat." "I felt a sudden violent blow on the back of my head. I even said 'Oh, I am sorry ...' I think I said something idiotic like 'Hello, who are you?'"

Then there is their retrospective fury: the helplessness of having been so helpless. The way adrenalin surged, and their minds raced, the things they shouted — "How dare you hit a woman in the face?" "What would your mothers think of you doing something like this?" (as Mrs Cooper cried to her attackers).

Afterwards, there is the kindness of neighbours to be recorded — "An 80-year-old retired tap dancer and his wife who lived next door asked me if I would be 'short' and offered help from the housekeeping tin" — and the inevitable dread aftermath of watchfulness, suspicion, and fear of all strangers in the street.

Getting the experience off their chests is cathartic. They hope they will help others by publishing their accounts, and they do. They also persuade themselves that the attack was a learning experience. "Self-defence courses should be a compulsory part of the liberated female's education." "I've learnt a lot about the fragility of that personal sense of invulnerability we are all born with."

What is never satisfactorily explained is the pathology of the male attacker. Theodore Dalrymple, sometime prison doctor, has observed the criminal mind, about which he wrote last week in *The Spectator*. To see the expressionless face, the "cold, dead, bright eyes" of the psychopath, he said, breaks down all liberal sentiment. "Repentance is rare except in front of the parole board ... I have not met one who realises empathetically how traumatic even petty crime is to many of its victims, or how it can change its victims' lives."

Worse, he says, the "liberal Zeitgeist" which has long sought to affix blame for criminal behaviour elsewhere, allows prisoners to feel it is they, not those they have robbed or assaulted, who are the real victims. "This allows them to retain their sense of moral worth."

Derek van Arman, an American writer who has also researched the criminal mind as one of a White House-appointed team of psychologists, is in town to promote *Just Killing Time*, a novel based on his investigations into serial killers. "Two kids throw acid in the face of an old lady. The public defines these people as 'evil'. The psychologist or criminologist will tell you you're dealing with sociopaths: a person who lacks a conscience, who does not feel remorse or guilt. But they cannot explain it."



"This lady has more courage in her little finger than you have in your nasty, cowardly little bodies." Mr Justice Rougier told Anthony Langton (left) and Jason Raby for their attack on Joan Cooper



## Nasty, brutish and young



VALERIE GROVE

Mr van Arman is emboldened to feel he can. "We're all born with an intellectual, cognitive mind, with which we think, and an emotional mind, with which we feel love, joy, sorrow, hate and anger: all other feelings are a combination, including remorse and guilt. What we now realise is that we're dealing with a class of people, usually male, whose intellect is intact but whose emotional constitution is from childhood stunted. All you have to do is introduce into that child's environment a grievous psychic trauma, some physical or psychological abuse, and what little bit of emotion that child was born with is driven out, or severely blunted. Then you have an entire new type of personality: we call them devils. Devoid of human emotion as you and I know it: sociopaths. No glimmer of emotion or soul."

"We accept that some children are born intellectually dull, yet it seems to be harder to accept that children's emotional bases can vary, even though their intellect is fairly normal. They may even appear to be unusually bright. But while you and I may have an ability to understand life's drama and comedy, shaped by our emotions, an ability to sympathise with other people, sentiments like love, sorrow, and pain are meaningless to these people. That is why they can engage in such horrific acts: they do not care about how helpless the victim is, and the victims of most atrocious violence in my country are women and children."

"We are in the age of the motiveless crime. Crime for amusement. People ask: 'Why do they do it? How can someone attack a helpless old woman? Do they not feel any pain themselves, to do something this atrocious?' Well, how would you explain colour to a blind person? Emotionally these people are blind."

"They become psychopaths. They don't understand what a smile or laugh means, but they can turn it on for their prey. And women, who have a much higher emotional constitution than men, and are physically weaker, are the most vulnerable to that. A boy arrives at the door, and women [like Mrs Cooper, who opened her door to two men apparently needing water for their car] react with a maternal feeling."

Mr van Arman says he has studied every serial killer since Vlad the Impaler, alias Count Dracula. "Bram Stoker knew it was too hard to understand a predator who takes human life for no reason but pleasure, so he sugar-coated the story by attributing divine powers to Dracula. In recent decades we have done the same thing: we give these people the sugar coating of mental illness. But these people are not insane. They know right from wrong. They know what they are doing. And now we are beginning to acknowledge this. Jeffrey Dahmer [the Milwaukee killer of 17 men] was found to be sane. Fifteen years ago, because it is so hard for a normal person to comprehend, he might well have been declared insane. Now we are beginning to break down that sugar coating and interpret for the public why it is that these monsters take life."

"Typically, they are simply unable to realise fully what they have done. I didn't do anything that

What would  
your  
mothers  
think of  
you doing  
something  
like this?  
Joan Cooper  
cried  
to her  
attackers

David Carter, professor of applied psychology at Surrey university, runs a course in criminal profiling. But our understanding of human nature has advanced, and the conclusions are not optimistic.

"More than ever, there is a vast gulf between the attacker and the attacked. There is no common ground of understanding between 75-year-old Mrs Cooper, determined to remain living her independent life in her home in Oxfordshire, and the two men.

When Ms Byatt was mugged a second time, what the robber took was her notebook, full of plans for stories, notes, poems, months of concentrated research, general thoughts on life, politics, and art of no use to anyone, it seems almost crass to say, but invaluable to her. It is tiresome, and wearying, to replace stolen chequebooks, credit cards, keys: but the product of a mind at work is beyond valuation.

"I don't want to make too heavy weather of this," Ms Byatt wrote. "I am not harmed, and I will write my book." (She did: it was called *Possession* and it won the Booker prize in 1990, so perhaps there is a God.) "But I have begun to notice, differently, those who have been damaged by even mild experiences of this kind." She cited a woman aged 86 who had her handbag snatched: it contained only £4, and she was not hurt. "But she never smiled again, and she stopped putting her hair in curlers ... and in a month she was dead."

"All these children have parents," he says. "They don't come from nowhere. I don't let dads off the hook either."

Mr van Arman, who keeps a pistol at home for self-defence, agrees with Michael Reid, who wrote to *The Times* this week (a propos football riots) that society becomes more violent, unpleasant and threatening as population grows. "We have a highly populated, transient society living in areas we call megaburbs. Millions of people go in and out to work every day, and the result of the career lifestyle is the destruction of the community we have known for the past century. There's a neighbour three doors down and you don't know what he does or what pens he has. It is an alienating environment, in which a killer can effectively camouflage himself. People always say: 'But he was so quiet. A loner.' That's how he avoided detection."

Drink does not help; nor do drugs. The combination of a football stadium, beer and crowds makes for dazed emotions, broken-down inhibitions, built-up anger: ergo, violence.

There is nothing new about the profiling of criminals: profiles have been constructed since Jack the Ripper. They were dressed identically

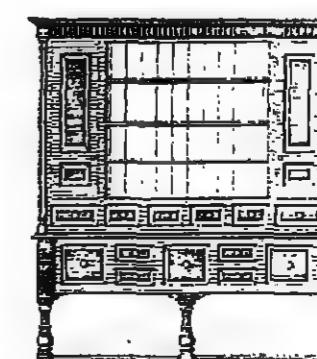
burglars in prison, he says, declaring that they would draw the line at hitting an old lady. Even old lags, Mr Cooper says, had a code of conduct.

"But values have changed.

At one time, these young men might have held my mother while they robbed the house. But bashing a granny over the head for 50p — that seems to be common today." It is no longer appropriate to theorise about young people being materially rapacious, spiritually deprived, morally damaged. However depressing and bleak it is to confront harsh facts, it is time we felt able to strain, with Mr Justice Rougier, our quality of mercy.

**TOMORROW**  
Passport to France:  
the pleasures  
of Corsica

## SMALLBONE of DEVIZES



SUMMER SALE

Up to 20% Reductions on Kitchens

15% Reductions  
on Bedrooms and Bathrooms

Free Interior Design Consultation

### SHOWROOMS

105-109 FULHAM ROAD, LONDON

21 LONDON ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

17-19 HOLYWELL HILL, ST ALBANS

16 THE PARADE, LEAMINGTON SPA

46 KING STREET, KNUTSFORD

16 PRINCES STREET, HARROGATE

THE HOPTON WORKSHOP, DEVIZES

FOR MORE DETAILS  
PLEASE RING 0880 728000

**DON PASQUALE** (see review)

**EDWARD GOREY** (see review)

**GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL** (see review)

**LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY** (see review)

**ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET** (see review)

**WORLD CHORUS** (see review)

**THEATRE GUIDE**

**NEW RELEASES**

**CINEMA GUIDE**

**ENTERTAINMENTS**

## WEEKEND EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

Walker, known for his fairytale designs. Coliseum: St. Martin's Lane, London, WC1 (071-856 3161), tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm, mat tomorrow, 2.30pm.

**JOHN MCLAUGHLIN AND KATIA LABEQUE** The influential jazz guitars team up with classical pianist. Labeque, to promote music full of hybrid vapour. Final dates in the tour. Colston Hall, Bristol, (011-708 6532), tomorrow, 7.30pm. City Hall, Sheffield, (0723 735265), Sun, 7.30pm. Corn Exchange, Cambridge (0223 357851), Mon, 7.30pm.

**MICHAEL CLARKE COMPANY** The former enfant terrible of British dance has now proved his critics wrong with a brilliant new piece, *Mirra*. (Alka Michael's *Modern Masterpiece*), which features a new version of *Swan Lake*'s Rate of Spring. A striking production, highlighting Clark's talent as a musical and inventive choreographer and featuring four dancers who perform as if they were a company of 12.

The show's title, however, is the bad news: that booking tickets by telephone is not easy, because the box office number is constantly engaged. King's Cross Depot, off York Way, London (071-794 2780), tonight, Sun, 8.30pm.

**VISAGE CLUB** An eclectic programme of sounds from urban-electro soundscapes starts on a double bill with Jonathan Siva and Graha Coleman, ICA, the Mall, London SW1 (071-930 0493), tonight, tomorrow, 8pm.

There are new sets and costumes from David

**SISTERS OF MERCY** The spirit of Joy Division live on at Goth supreme. Andrew Eldritch leads the band. NEC, Birmingham (021-790 4133), tomorrow, 8pm.

**ANC 80TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION** Following her well-received album, *Matters of the Heart*, Tracy Chapman leads her audience and poets in a celebration of love for the faithful. Other acts include duos Linton Kwesi Johnson and Benjamin Zephaniah, jazzier Courtney Pine and, from Japan, rock-star Hozumi Tomoyasu. Braxton Academy, London SW9 (071-526 1021), Sun, 5.45pm.

**ELTON JOHN/BRIAN CLAPTON** After his successful gigs with George Michael, John joins up with another man, Eric Clapton, at the Barbican, (01-760 2380), Sat, 8pm.

**WEBSITE STRELLER** Middlesex (061-900 1244), tomorrow, 8pm.

**NATIONAL MUSIC DAY** Some of the more important events happening across the country on Sunday include José Carreras with the BBC Philharmonic and a full choir at Bath's Royal Crescent (011-739 4444); an opera gala in remembrance of the late Sir Peter Ustinov at Cheltenham (0124 440 0000); Birmingham Theatre with proceeds to Crucial - with extra dates on July 2-4 (Tickets 071-233 6866/071-387 9529); a grand piano day at the Barbican Centre from 12.30pm with a plethora of artists in residence, including a fund-raiser for the homeless. Quoatra's Theatre presents *The Threepenny Opera* at Beret Spain Gardens on the South Bank from Friday.

**SINTA NELDERS FESTIVAL** The final concert of the festival brings the London premiere of *Elisabeth* by John Taverner. The Festival of the Arts, Tonbridge (017-382 6555), Mon-Sat, 8pm.

**VOICE CLUB** An eclectic programme of sounds from urban-electro soundscapes starts on a double bill with Jonathan Siva and Graha Coleman, ICA, the Mall, London SW1 (071-930 0493), tonight, tomorrow, 8pm.

Violence Club

There are new sets and costumes from David

LAST year at Stratford many people must have hoped Julian Glover would be prosecuted under the Trades Description Act when they recalled how his Chorus, looking like a big, smiling car salesman, had welcomed them to the "two-hands traffic" of his stage. But Denys Hawthorne charged with issuing the same invitation for the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, should probably be let off with a friendly warning for failing to achieve a target even Shakespeare's company must have found taxing.

David Leveaux has played 40 minutes of the four hours of his original

*Romeo and Juliet*, mainly by playing it more briskly and fluently; and the production, if still imperfect, is far kinder to the mind, heart and bottom.

Some improvements are obvious.

The Capulets' green-metal mausoleum

may still look like a high-tech operating theatre, but Juliet's balcony is now made of good, honest wood, not steel bars, and so no longer resembles a guard-tower in an upmarket prison.

Moreover, a bed is brought onstage for what is, unsurprisingly, a more poignant parting scene.

Again, Tim McInnerny's Mercutio,

last year a Hell's Angel unlucky

enough to have been invented 400

years before the motorbike has become quicker, more playful and charming. Kevin Doyle's Benvolio can now plausibly laugh at his death-agones, thinking them yet more whimsical burlesques.

But not all the changes are so happy

or necessary. Sheila Reid has inexplicably transformed herself from a cheerfully dopey Irish Nurse, resident in Verona, to a cheerfully dopey Scots Nurse, resident in Verona. The new Tybalt, Ian Hughes, comes with fresh face, wispy beard, and gold earring, all of which make him look too much like

a kid playing pirates. Indeed, his lack

of menace seems symptomatic. One or

two vital ingredients in Shakespeare's play are still missing in Leveaux's production. Not everything that should have changed has done so.

There is, or should be, something in

the Veronese air, changing Romeo and

Juliet from a comedy that goes horribly

awry through mere inexperience into an

adult tragedy. Call it wildness,

impetuosity, rashness, whatever. It is

an inbuilt *hamartia* or Aristotelian

flaw: it infects almost everybody, young

and old, quarrellers and lovers; and it

leads to destruction as surely as

Macbeth's ambition or Lear's wilfulness.

"These violent delights have

violent ends and in their triumph die,"

warns Robert Langdon Lloyd's Friar Lawrence, and speaks truthfully about the play, if not about the production.

Violence is not lacking in the fights

themselves. Apart from an incongruously balletic opening encounter between the Montagues and Capulets, these are pretty well staged. Michael Maloney even seems to have re-enacted the curious duelling habit he displayed last year as Romeo and this year as Prince Hal: a lunging of the left foot, somewhere between clog-dancing and pressing a car accelerator. But violence, or real heat, is still missing from some of the encounters occurring behind the Renaissance paneling and in the grey-blue de Chirico piazza of Alain Chiay's mixed-period set.

True, there is more electricity con-

necting Maloney's Romeo and Clare Holman's Juliet than last year, when

they might as well have been communica-

tating by semaphore. But he tends

to be the flamboyant romantic, she

the grave, sweet girl who ("I have no

joy of this contract tonight") makes the

right, responsible points. Maloney has

a genuine intensity at times, but

Holman is fussed where she might be

distracted, English where she should be

Italian. This *Romeo and Juliet* has

gone about as far as it can go, and,

alas, it is not quite far enough.

**BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE**

still to be the flamboyant romantic, she

the grave, sweet girl who ("I have no

joy of this contract tonight") makes the

right, responsible points. Maloney has

a genuine intensity at times, but

Holman is fussed where she might be

distracted, English where she should be

Italian. This *Romeo and Juliet* has

gone about as far as it can go, and,

alas, it is not quite far enough.

**BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE**

## THEATRE

## Still missing the menace

Romeo and Juliet  
Barbican

LAST year at Stratford many people must have hoped Julian Glover would be prosecuted under the Trades Description Act when they recalled how his Chorus, looking like a big, smiling car salesman, had welcomed them to the "two-hands traffic" of his stage. But Denys Hawthorne charged with issuing the same invitation for the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, should probably be let off with a friendly warning for failing to achieve a target even Shakespeare's company must have found taxing.

David Leveaux has played 40 minutes of the four hours of his original

*Romeo and Juliet*, mainly by playing it more briskly and fluently; and the production, if still imperfect, is far kinder to the mind, heart and bottom.

Some improvements are obvious. The Capulets' green-metal mausoleum may still look like a high-tech operating theatre, but Juliet's balcony is now made of good, honest wood, not steel bars, and so no longer resembles a guard-tower in an upmarket prison.

Moreover, a bed is brought onstage for what is, unsurprisingly, a more poignant parting scene.

Again, Tim McInnerny's Mercutio, last year a Hell's Angel unlucky enough to have been invented 400 years before the motorcycle has become quicker, more playful and charming. Kevin Doyle's Benvolio can now plausibly laugh at his death-agones, thinking them yet more whimsical burlesques.

But not all the changes are so happy or necessary. Sheila Reid has inexplicably transformed herself from a cheerfully dopey Irish Nurse, resident in Verona, to a cheerfully dopey Scots Nurse, resident in Verona. The new Tybalt, Ian Hughes, comes with fresh face, wispy beard, and gold earring, all of which make him look too much like

a kid playing pirates. Indeed, his lack of menace seems symptomatic. One or two vital ingredients in Shakespeare's play are still missing in Leveaux's production. Not everything that should have changed has done so.

There is, or should be, something in the Veronese air, changing Romeo and Juliet from a comedy that goes horribly

awry through mere inexperience into an adult tragedy. Call it wildness, impetuosity, rashness, whatever. It is an inbuilt *hamartia* or Aristotelian

flaw: it infects almost everybody, young

and old, quarrellers and lovers; and it

leads to destruction as surely as

Macbeth's ambition or Lear's wilfulness.

"These violent delights have

violent ends and in their triumph die,"

warns Robert Langdon Lloyd's Friar Lawrence, and speaks truthfully about the play, if not about the production.

Violence is not lacking in the fights

themselves. Apart from an incongruously

balletic opening encounter between the Montagues and Capulets, these are pretty well staged. Michael Maloney even seems to have re-enacted the curious duelling habit he displayed last year as Romeo and this year as Prince Hal: a lunging of the left foot, somewhere between clog-dancing and pressing a car accelerator.

Kevin Doyle's Benvolio can now plausibly laugh at his death-agones, thinking them yet more whimsical burlesques.

But not all the changes are so happy or necessary. Sheila Reid has inexplicably transformed herself from a cheerfully dopey Irish Nurse, resident in Verona, to a cheerfully dopey Scots Nurse, resident in Verona. The new Tybalt, Ian Hughes, comes with fresh face, wispy beard, and gold earring, all of which make him look too much like

a kid playing pirates. Indeed, his lack of menace seems symptomatic. One or two vital ingredients in Shakespeare's play are still missing in Leveaux's production. Not everything that should have changed has done so.

There is, or should be, something in the Veronese air, changing Romeo and Juliet from a comedy that goes horribly

awry through mere inexperience into an adult tragedy. Call it wildness, impetuosity, rashness, whatever. It is an inbuilt *hamartia* or Aristotelian

flaw: it infects almost everybody, young

and old, quarrellers and lovers; and it

leads to destruction as surely as

Macbeth's ambition or Lear's wilfulness.

"These violent delights have

violent ends and in their triumph die,"

warns Robert Langdon Lloyd's Friar Lawrence, and speaks truthfully about the play, if not about the production.

Violence is not lacking in the fights

themselves. Apart from an incongruously

balletic opening encounter between the Montagues and Capulets, these are pretty well staged. Michael Maloney even seems to have re-enacted the curious duelling habit he displayed last year as Romeo and this year as Prince Hal: a lunging of the left foot, somewhere between clog-dancing and pressing a car accelerator.

Kevin Doyle's Benvolio can now plausibly laugh at his death-agones, thinking them yet more whimsical burlesques.

But not all the changes are so happy

or necessary. Sheila Reid has inexplicably

transformed herself from a cheerfully

dopey Irish Nurse, resident in Verona, to a cheerfully dopey Scots Nurse, resident in Verona. The new Tybalt, Ian Hughes, comes with fresh face, wispy beard, and gold earring, all of which make him look too much like

a kid playing pirates. Indeed, his lack of

menace seems symptomatic. One or

two vital ingredients in Shakespeare's

play are still missing in Leveaux's produc-

tion. Not everything that should have

changed has done so.

There is, or should be, something in the Veronese air, changing Romeo and Juliet from a comedy that goes horribly

awry through mere inexperience into an adult tragedy. Call it wildness, impetuosity, rashness, whatever. It is an inbuilt *hamartia* or Aristotelian

flaw: it infects almost everybody, young

# Where the walls have eyes

**Richard Cork on**  
**Catalan artist**  
**Antoni Tàpies,**  
**Spain's most**  
**distinguished**  
**living painter**

**W**alking through the Gothic quarter of Barcelona on boyhood visits to his grandparents, Antoni Tàpies had to move through a maze of narrow, decaying streets. They seemed to press in on him, and their crumbling surfaces were pitted with ancient abrasions. Children often run their hands across walls, paying more attention to the indentations than adults ever do. The young Tàpies was no exception, and when the Civil War erupted he became equally fascinated by the graffiti which spread like a contagion over the face of his native city.

Memories of that formative period lie behind everything in the Serpentine Gallery's powerful Tàpies exhibition, which confirms his reputation as Spain's most distinguished living painter. But there is nothing picturesque or nostalgic about the images here. Confined to the work of the Fifties and Sixties, when Tàpies became a leader of the European avant-garde, the show discloses how uncompromising he was.

The four monumental pictures presiding over the first room have retained their ability to disconcert the viewer. Restricted in the main to a dark, brooding range of colours, they rear in front of us with cliff-like palpability. Their mixed materials are built up into encrusted surfaces, as thick and cracked as a medieval house-frontage. But Tàpies is too abstract an artist to present a literal image of a wall. The matter is smeared like excrement or heaped on the canvas without any attempt to disguise his own impulsive manipulation.

Nor is there any doubt about the aggression involved. Although *Large Painting with Dotted Lines* may sound innocuous as a title, the holes puncturing the dull brown surface suggest that a gunman has been spraying the canvas with bullets. Tàpies often appears to have attacked these pictures, leaving them pummelled and fragmented. Deep lines are scored in some of the images, as if to cancel



Art as votive offering? *Medieval*, 1959 (left) and *Matter in the Form of a Foot*, 1965 by Antoni Tàpies, included in the show at the Serpentine Gallery.

the forms which they contain.

On one level, these resolutely uningratiating pictures reflect Tàpies's rebellion against the reactionary taste of the Franco regime. He abhorred the kirsch provincialism which overcame so much Spanish art during those tyrannical years. Working swiftly and wildly, with materials regarded as heretical by the official painters, Tàpies registered his rejection of the Francoist academies. And he succeeded in earning the condemnation of the establishment artists.

Tàpies's dissatisfaction with their facile, trimming orthodoxy knew no bounds. That is why his preoccupation with walls can also be seen as a desire to emphasise the oppressiveness of Spanish society. However dilapidated his masonry-like pictures may seem, their stern materiality remains unyielding. Each slab looks as gaunt as a fortress, shutting out the light and preventing the people who inhabit these buildings from escaping their confines. Tàpies himself was able to work in Paris and New York during the Fifties, and benefit from the post-war ferment of new ideas he discovered there. He knew, however, that no such release was available for most of his fellow Catalans. They had to endure a prolonged period of cultural paralysis, ruled by a dictator who cut

Spain off from all revivifying contact with the rest of the world.

But the metaphor of the wall cannot be associated with coercion alone. Tàpies, whose name in Catalan actually means 'walls', regards their surfaces as a liberating public arena as well. Like the combatants who used Barcelona's façades as a forum for slogans



## Tàpies appears to have attacked his pictures, leaving them pummelled and fragmented'

frenzied flurries of pigment. Their

freedom irrigates the canvas, and

seems as refreshing as a sudden

rainstorm.

Occasionally, Tàpies's reluctance

to bring a picture to completion

makes his work seem inconclusive.

The pasty material says disapprovingly inert, bearing out the

accuracy of his own suspicion that,

"If I have a

weakness, that is

that I put too

little in my work,

not too much."

But the preponderance of subdued, looming pictures provides a calculated foil for the images where Tàpies

does allow himself to indulge in a more exuberant passage. Without warning, a red stripe zips across an otherwise

shadowy canvas, alleviating the

darkness and maybe even celebrating

the presence of the chair below.

Seat, back and legs all project

lumpily from the canvas, as though

Tàpies's inchoate matter had sud-

denly decided to take on a

recognisable form.

The chair itself could hardly be

more ordinary, exemplifying his

desire to select the most insignif-

icant objects and endow them with

a magical significance. This rudimental piece of furniture glows in

the nocturnal void, indicating the

artist's hope that his work might

possess a redemptive force.

So far as Tàpies is concerned, art

should aspire to the condition of a

votive offering. By making the

brown mass in a 1965 painting

resolve itself into a colossal foot, he

aliens the picture with a traditional

Spanish custom of offering images

of bodily parts in church, as a plea

or gesture of gratitude for the cure

of illness. Afflicted with six toes and

a rash of painful incisions, the

swollen foot has clearly been bat-

tered by life. But it still looks robust

enough to be regenerated.

Can a similar conclusion be

drawn from *Crucified Form*? Without

Tàpies's tide to guide us, we

might fail to notice the figurative

element in this densely textured

image. The scratches and slashes

take on a vicious dimension as they

penetrate the grey torso. Scored

lines lead out from the body like

blood spurting from wounds. But

the most disconcerting part of the

picture is the head where Tàpies

has given the figure a blockish

mass devoid of humanity. Broken

beyond recognition, this victim

seems unlikely ever to triumph over

the state of pulverisation.

Perhaps Tàpies wanted to mourn those who had been martyred during Spain's long brutal suppression. He was in no mood to soften the image by implying the possibility of renewal, but in the grandest work on view here transcendence is offered without indulging in any facile optimism. The form dominating *Medieval* is a cross, umber against a cheerless grey ground. Since no figure hangs there, we might be witnessing the aftermath of a crucifixion. Even so, the incised contours of a ladder stretch from the base to the apex of the cross.

Miró, who exerted a decisive influence on the young Tàpies, used ladders to signify an exhilarating leap between earthbound reality and the untrammeled region of the stars. In his own subdued and gritty way, Tàpies follows suit. *Medieval* it holds out the promise of moving from the everyday limits of existence to another, more mystical level of awareness. Having confronted suffering and negation in so many of his images, he here seems able to contemplate the prospect, at least, of astonishment.

© Tàpies: *Writing on the wall at the Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2* (071-402 8075) until August 9. A show of his recent work opens at Annye Juda (071-629 7578) on Wednesday.

## GALLERY CHOICE

● **WYNDHAM LEWIS:** It is not surprising that a figure so combative in the arena of art politics should turn out to be a great war artist. Much more surprising is how much of Lewis's first world war work proves to be suffused with pity and terror. For him the poetry was not, as for Wilfred Owen, entirely in the pity; there is a terrible beauty in the way that man in war becomes a machine. Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 (071-416 5000). Daily, 10am-6pm, until October 11.

● **SAMUEL PALMER:** A substantial number of works by Palmer have passed through the hands of Leger in recent years, and to celebrate the dealer's centenary, 30 of them have been assembled from public and private collections on both sides of the Atlantic. The works date mostly from Palmer's middle and later years, and there are five from the Shoreham period, and two early masterpieces, *The Shearers* and *The Golden Valley*, have been released for the occasion. Leger, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (071-629 3538). Mon-Fri, 9.30am-5.30pm, until July 24.

● **FLOW FROM THE FAR EAST:** The Barbican presentation of new Korean art is evidence of a lively art scene deserving of further exploration. Dai Won Lee, the oldest painter on show, is bright and colourful, shaped by traditional Korean subject matter. Chong Hyun Ha, at the other extreme, goes in for monochromatic paintings with strong emphasis on the qualities of the basic materials. Concierge, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-638 4141). Mon-Sat, 10am-7.30pm, Sun, midday-7.30pm, until July 22.

● **DRAWING IN BOLOGNA:** Almost all the 60 drawings on show have been borrowed from private collections: more than half have never been seen in public, and some are recent discoveries—despite the prestige of the Carracci family in particular, Bolognese art in the 16th century has been largely neglected. These works show the gradual emergence of a distinct Bolognese style, and point out where it came from with four drawings by Dionysus Calvaert, a Flemish artist settled locally who had a decisive influence on the city's younger artists. Courtauld Institute Galleries, Somers House, Strand, WC2 (071-873 2526). Mon-Sat, 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, until August 31.

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

## DANCE

### Tokens, twists and trifles

English National Ballet  
Coliseum



David Parsons's *The Envelope*: "witty and original"

phumingly meaningless. With Brandstrup dance becomes not memorable kinetic patterns, but non-verbal drama, accompanied by subservient, wallpaper music — this time a commissioned score by Gerard McBurney. The problem, though, is that as a narrator he could learn a thing or two from Dosso Dossi, from whose short story he extrapolated the baller's plot. The closing twist, enigmatically depicted, had many of us wondering what message we had missed.

Then followed two joky

ameuse-queules by the American choreographer David Parsons: *Sleep Study*, performed

entirely lying down and *The Envelope*, built on a flimsy pretext, but slick, witty and original. We ended with L by Ben Stevenson, the company's resident choreographer in everything but name. An all-male showpiece, it looks like an updated version of Harald Lander's popular *Etudes*, combining jazzy swirls with classical pyrotechnics and percussive music of an onstage trio. Jose Manuel Carreño led a strong cast, displaying his dazzling gift for soaring, razor-edged jumps and endless creamy pirouettes.

NADINE MEISNER

## ARTS FESTIVALS

### Fighting a corner in the same cause

Two imminent festivals are competing for money and public attention. Both sides of a culture clash talk to Simon Tait

Perhaps it was some sort of vindictive prank by Tim Renton, in the knowledge that he would not be arts minister much longer. Why else should the government sponsor two huge arts events, National Music Day and the European Arts Festival, schedule them within a few days of each other and put two conflicting personalities at their heads?

Sunday's National Music Day, the idea of Renton and Mick Jagger, has £100,000 of government money. Harvey Goldsmith, the pop impresario, had hoped to raise another £1 million elsewhere. He managed only another £300,000, enough to cover the cost of launching the event, leaving little for publicity and promotion.

Three days later begins the European Arts Festival, John Major's personal cultural landmark of Britain's EC presidency, thanks to £6 million of government money. The six-month festival is being run by John Drummond, the former Radio 3 controller.

The two impresarios clearly have no time for each other's festival. "It's a joke," says Goldsmith of the European Arts Festival. "It's the club of clubs, it's the mini-Arts Council. You'd think that if you put

trillions of pounds into an arts festival you'd know something about it by now, but it's money down the drain."

Drummond is equally dismissive of his rival's effort. "I don't see why I need to be told I should help with National Music Day because Harvey's upset about the money he got," he says. "It's up to Harvey to argue his corner. What I thought was outrageous was that Harvey expected me to put money into his commercial activities. He wanted money to do Carmen in Birmingham [in the autumn] and I said no."

For its part, the European festival is enabling important things to happen. Thanks to Drummond's ingenuity, Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra will perform all of Nielsen's symphonies over three evenings, properly rehearsed: Théâtre du Soleil is going to bring an Aeschylus cycle to a mill in Bradford: Scottish Opera will revive its Opera Go Round tour, cancelled for lack of Scottish Arts Council funding; Liverpool's Tate, which might have had to close for the coming winter because of funding shortages, is to be open for a European sculpture exhibition.

But why has there been



Goldsmith (left) and Drummond: both convinced their projects will be permanent

almost no publicity for the European festival? Part of the fault has to lie with the festival's own poor public relations in the past. According to Drummond, though, the Press is to blame. "It was very surprising that important things, important foreign companies being brought here to perform, and the whole fact of the festival at all having been put together at such short notice, didn't attract the interest of news editors."

"Why is there such cynicism about all this? For the first time in goodness knows how long the government's actually put some money up front, we've sweated our guts out to put this together and the general reaction of the Press is that this is not the proper way to do it."

Goldsmith, too, has had problems attracting interest for National Music Day. He had almost a year, six months longer than Drummond, to get organised, and he admits to making a mistake by asking the advertising world to help. "We were looking to spend a lot of money. If we'd got £1 million, we'd have spent £700,000 of it on advertising and promotion, and after three months we got a nil response, total negative."

He got little help, too, from the music industry, meaning the rock record producers. Then some publicised events, such as the Goldsmith-Mack-

intosh celebration of Richard Rodgers at the Albert Hall and Raymond Gubbay's massive *Messiah* at Olympia, were cancelled because of poor box office response. Meanwhile, the central event on Sunday will not be in Hyde Park but on Clapham Common, because of new rules for the park following the Pavarotti concert there last summer.

Nevertheless, Goldsmith has got 1,548 events registered for National Music Day, perhaps a lot more unregistered against 650 for the six months of Drummond's festival. But both men are convinced they are working on projects which will become permanent, regular fixtures.

## TELEVISION REVIEW

### In the midst of death... life

ates the victims' fears while celebrating the heroism of those who save their lives. The victims survive in every case, but the bravery of

# Pickers can't be choosy

Fruit-picking is boring, badly paid and very hard work. Clare Longrigg explains its irresistible appeal

**E**very year, hundreds of English students flock to Bordeaux and Champagne, to the Médoc and Languedoc, looking for work in the vineyards, with romantic ideas and soft white hands. Their illusions are often short-lived.

"It's back-breaking work," says Dusdie Hicky, who spent two weeks at the vendange on a small farm near Villefranche in Beaujolais. "You have to bend down all the time. I'm five foot nine so I had to do most of the work on my bottom. The first two days your back hurts so much you want to die. When it rains, the water pours off the back of your neck. And it's very boring."

Other occupational hazards include cuts from the secateurs, mosquito bites and rashes on the arms and legs from chemical sprays. And after all that, Ms Hicky still plans to go back this year.

**F**armers usually provide dormitory accommodation and food, which can vary dramatically from farm to farm. Ms Hicky slept in a clean, comfortable converted barn. She worked from 7.00am until 10.30am, when breakfast would be brought out to the vineyard: wine, water, cheeses and chocolates, salami and bread. Lunch was a feast of meat and vegetables, cheese, yoghurt and fruit, with unlimited wine. At the end of the harvest the farmer threw a party for the workers, with much wine and dancing, and invited them to stay on for a couple of days to rest.

The best way to find work in a French vineyard is to turn up and ask. It has become almost impossible to arrange employment from the UK. Two years ago Victoria Pybus, at Oxford-based publishers Vacation Work, took a coachload of 50 people to Paris, where an agency gave her a list of 13 jobs. She carried on down to Bordeaux, and went from farm to farm, saying "Would you like some grape pickers?"

The most fertile areas for vendange work, according to Ms Pybus, are the vast wine-growing regions with a massive number of smaller vineyards, such as Bordeaux and the Bergerac hinterland. Larger estates and co-operatives, in the Médoc, for example, are more likely to be mechanised, and probably hire teams of workers from North Africa. In Chablis and Alsace, there are farms big enough to hire workers, but small enough to make it easier to find work for just one person. "Provence is hopeless," adds Ms Pybus. "Everyone

one wants to go there, but there just aren't any jobs, there are too many tiny farms."

It is not essential to speak French, but it certainly helps. Local job-centres, the Agences Nationales Pour l'Emploi (ANPE), have temporary vacancies on farms and vineyards. Some people have found work by advertising themselves in local papers or hanging around at the market. Ms Pybus remembers a young man who copied the names of local vineyards from the labels in the local wine shop, and walked from one address to the next.

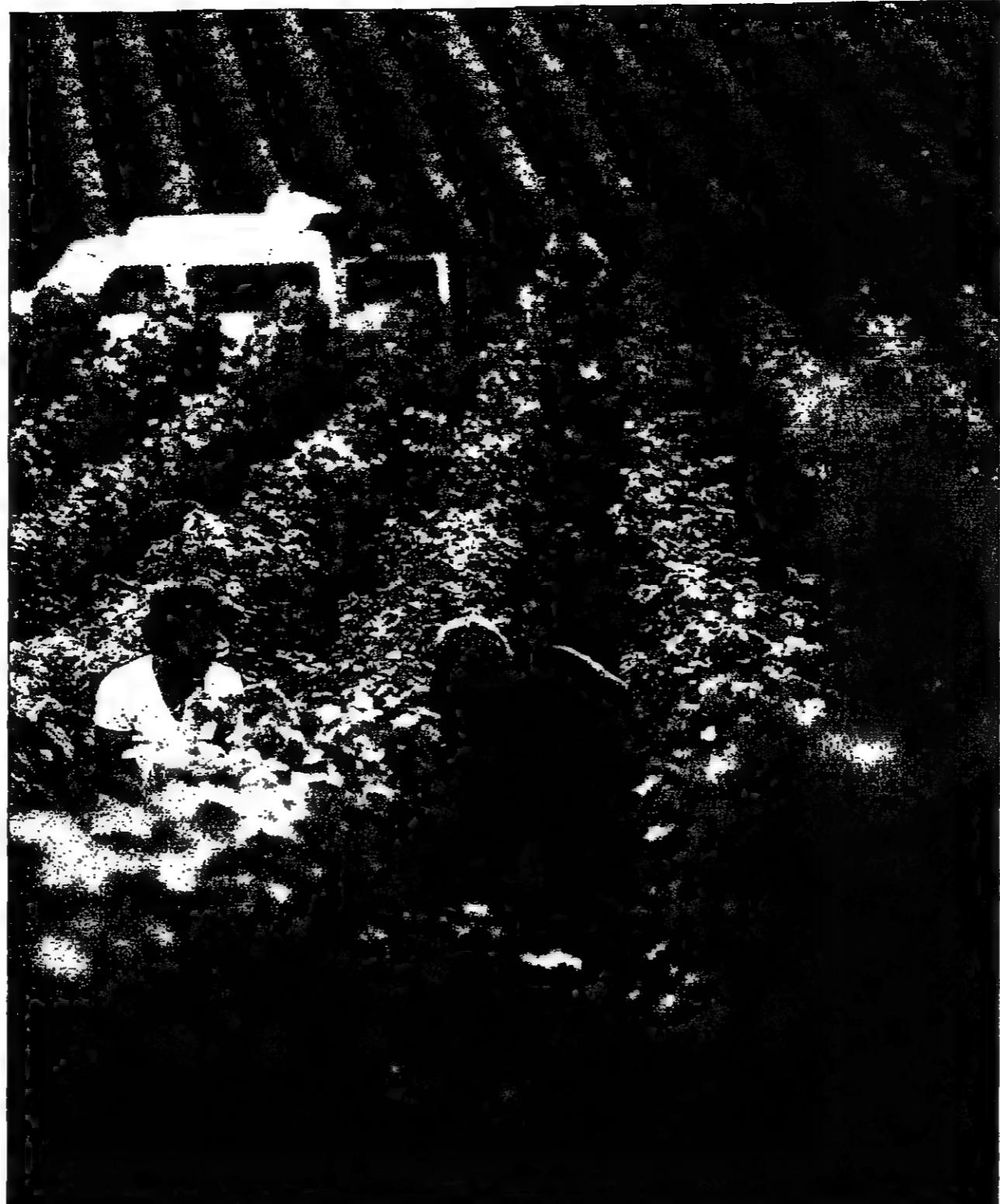
The grape harvest begins in the south of France, in Languedoc-Roussillon, in the middle of September, then moves up towards Alsace, by the middle of October. It is possible to move north with the vendange, as farmers recommend workers to each other.

Tessa Shaw moved from farm to farm between May and November. She went to a number of vineyards around Carpentras three months before the vendange was due to begin; one farmer in Vaccarès agreed to hire her and gave her a start date. She then went off to the île de Barcelas near Avignon, picking strawberries, peaches, apples and tomatoes as they ripened.

She learned something of French husbandry, including the art of harvesting snails. "Snails don't like windy weather because it blows their horns about, and they get confused. You have to pick them on warm wet nights. You put them in a dustbin, and they crawl to the top, which gets all the poison out, then you can take them to the market and sell them to agents from Parisian restaurants."

Ms Shaw finished the season picking frozen grapes on Mont Ventoux in mid-November, but after nine months she only had enough money for the train fare back to England. Fruit and grape-picking is paid at the national minimum wage or *salaire minimum interprofessionnel de croissance* (SMIC), which is currently FFr4,608 a month. Not many people manage to save much more than their fare home.

Fruit picking seems to be easier to find, but harder to do than grape harvesting. Adam Cook bicycled through France two years ago and arrived one day in June at a peach farm in the Camargue. He was hired on the spot for three months. "It was murderous. We worked ten hours a day, seven till seven with a two-hour break. The foreman shouted at me all day long: 'Plus vite.'



*La vendange: "You have to bend down all the time... The first two days your back hurts so much you want to die"*

Plus vite.' It was insane, but I ended up saving £1,500."

The workers lived in a hut with no roof, which they shared with snakes, mice, mosquitoes, bees and flies. With no lavatory and only a cold water tap. They had nothing to cook or eat with, and made spaghetti twice a day over an open fire.

Mr Cook is one of many for whom the joys outweigh the agony. "Grape picking gets harder on your back every day. There's a burning pain that won't go away. But it's all part of the vendange thing."

## NEXT WEEK

Passport to France presents a guide to the best and worst French beaches

● ANPE (Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi) job centres, open to all EC members. More helpful face to face.

● Alsace vendange starts October 15. ANPE 1 rue Wilson, 3 rue Sainte-Croix, 647081 Strasbourg.

● Beaujolais vendange starts September 25. ANPE 42 rue Paul Bert, 69400 Villefranche-sur-Saône. Tel: (010 33) 74 65 19 99.

● Bordeaux vendange starts September 25. ANPE 1 Terrasse du Front du Médoc, 33077 Bordeaux. Tel: 56 90 92 92.

● Languedoc-Roussillon vendange starts September 15. ANPE 43 avenue Pont Junienal, 34000 Montpellier.

● Loire vendange starts October 6. ANPE Champ Giraumont, 9 rue du Docteur Herpin, BP 2510, 37025 Tours. Tel: 47 20 49 14.

● Champagne vendange starts October 1. ANPE 57 rue de Talleyrand, 51087 Reims Cedex.

● Poitou vendange starts October 6. ANPE 11 rue Jean Moët, BP 502, 51331 Epernay. Tel: 45 83 04 92.

● Nature et Progrès arranges voluntary work on organic farms. Address c/o Michel Champy, chez Roger Fransoret, Alancourt, Manche, 51200 Epernay.

● Burgundy vendange starts October 6. ANPE 7 rue des Fosses, 33210 Landerneau. Tel: 56 62 34 88.

● Anjou vendange starts October 6. ANPE 29 rue Ferdinand Buisson, BP 57 33250 Pauliac. Tel: 56 59 07 51.

● Poitou vendange starts October 6. ANPE 17 rue St Simon, P 80, 33390 Blaye. Tel: 57 42 13 14.

● Burgundy vendange starts October 6. ANPE 7 rue des Fosses, 33210 Landerneau. Tel: 56 62 34 88.

starts October 6. ANPE 71 rue Jean-Macé, BP 20, 71031 Mâcon. Tel: 85 38 78 22.

● Centre de Documentation d'Information Rurale will help French speakers find work if you are in France. 92 rue du Dessou-des-Berges, 75013 Paris. Tel: 45 83 04 92.

● Nature et Progrès arranges voluntary work on organic farms. Address c/o Michel Champy, chez Roger Fransoret, Alancourt, Manche, 51200 Epernay.

● Books

Around the World by Susan Griffith, addresses and personal accounts of vendanges. Updated twice a year. From Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

● Emplois d'été en France Published by VAC-JOB, 46 ave René Coty, 75014 Paris. Carries advertisements from farmers, co-operatives etc. These vary from the disarmingly honest: "Il faut être robuste" to the more alarming: "young girls should apply in writing with a photograph".

**Passport to France: Fly or sail to France this summer with The Times, T.A.T. and Sealink**

## Fly to France — two for the price of one

TODAY The Times invites you to take advantage of the third of our exclusive Passport to France travel offers. Readers can save up to £400 by flying to France with T.A.T. European Airlines before August 28, 1992 and taking advantage of an exclusive two tickets for the price of one flight offer.

You can choose to fly from Gatwick to Paris for as little as £139 or to Lyons from £195.

T.A.T. European Airlines, the French independent airline, this year launched new scheduled services from London as part of a £5 million expansion programme. Scheduled operations from Gatwick airport serve Paris with up to three flights daily (increasing to five flights daily

in 1993), and daily flights to Lyons. Established more than 20 years ago, T.A.T. serves more than 50 destinations in France.

**HOW TO BOOK**  
This offer is valid for travel during July and August. Return travel must be completed by Friday, August 28, 1992. Bookings must be received by Friday, July 10, 1992.

To book simply phone 0293-568888, Monday-Friday, 8.30am-5.30pm — you will then be quoted a booking reference number which you should enter on the booking form. The booking form is limited to two people travelling together. You must attach five different Times Newspapers/T.A.T. flight tokens. Additional applications for two-for-one tickets must be on a separate booking form with another five flight tokens. Send the completed booking form to: T.A.T. European Airlines, Suite 220, Ashdown House, Gatwick Airport, West Sussex RH6 0EW. Token five is printed here today and token six, the booking form and full terms and conditions will be repeated in tomorrow's Times.

## Sail free with Sealink

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1 This offer is made exclusively by Times Newspapers Ltd in conjunction with Sealink Stena Line. Bookings, which must be made by persons aged 18 years or over, can be made through your local Abta travel agent or motorising organisation or by calling Sealink directly on 0233 615222. Monday-Friday 7.30am to 8.30pm; Saturday 7.30am to 7.30pm; Sunday 9am to 5pm.

2 The offer of a free ticket is only available when an all-in car standard return ticket for journeys of seven days or more, is booked and purchased for travel before August 31 1992 on either the Dover-Calais, Newhaven-Dieppe or Southampton-Cherbourg routes.

3 On booking, travellers will be sent a voucher and booking form with their tickets for a free all-in car up to five days faresaver return, for travel between September 14 and December 17 1992.

This booking form should be completed after your first journey has been taken, attaching the original ticket counterfoil and 10 different Passport to France Sealink tokens from those published in The Sunday Times and The Times from June 14 to June 27.

4 The all-in car standard return fare and the all-in car

## Properties of the week

FRANCE

WHAT YOU CAN GET FOR  
£20,000 - £25,000



£21,000

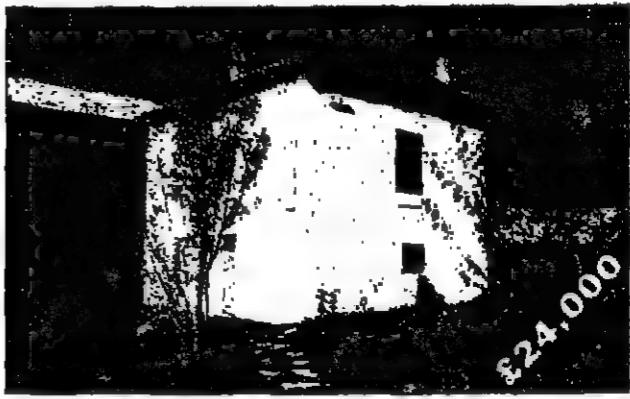
Situated in the Charente, near the market town of Chef-Boutonne, surrounded by flat, arable farmland, this detached *ferme* farm cottage, is on offer for £21,000 (including agency fees). The stone-built property is in good condition with a new tiled roof, shuttered windows and electric heating. It has a tiled kitchen, large living room with open fireplace and exposed beams, an old-fashioned bathroom and WC on the ground floor, plus two bedrooms and a small room that would convert to a third bedroom upstairs. The price includes a small garden with fruit trees. The nearest airport is Bordeaux, about 90 minutes' drive. But allow at least six hours for the drive to the Channel ports. UK agents: Rutherford, 7, Chelsea Manor Street, London SW3 (Tel: 071-351 4454).



£23,000

Not far from Mont St Michel, you can buy this impressive country house for £23,000 (plus legal fees and taxes). Set in an acre of orchard and pasture, with various outbuildings, it is ten minutes' drive from the town of Avranches and some of Normandy's better beaches. The ferry port of Caen (Caen-la-Manche) can be reached in an hour and a half.

The old stone house is in good structural condition, but needs complete internal renovation, including rewiring, replumbing and central heating. Another £20,000 spent on repairs would produce a comfortable home. It has two large reception rooms, both with open fireplaces, a small store room to the rear, and a lobby at ground level. An oak spiral staircase leads to three bedrooms with original oak floors; an attic would convert to another two bedrooms. The UK agent is Normandy & Brittany cottages, 62 Chesson Road, London W14 (Tel: 071 381 4433).



£24,000

If you like *sole gris* and walnuts, you might like this delightful cottage, lost in a valley of walnut trees in the Dordogne, for sale at £24,000 (plus legal fees and taxes), through agents Barbers, 427-429 North End Road, Fulham, London SW6 (Tel: 071 381 0112). The nearest village is Montagrier, not far from Périgueux, and the airport at Bordeaux can be reached in 90 minutes.

The property, with garden on three sides, is reached by a lane flanked by mature walnut trees. The interior is simple, but modernised, and offers two bedrooms, a shower room/WC and kitchen/living room with exposed stone fireplace, plus loft space.

Sol' of A  
drea

Negle



## Trouble-Free Continental motoring with Europe's largest motoring organisation

If you're planning to take a Continental motoring holiday this year you may be surprised to learn that Europ Assistance is the largest motoring organisation in Europe. Established 30 years ago we now protect over 12 million cars and their passengers.

We are able to provide you with everything you will ever need in an inclusive breakdown service and travel insurance package covering your car and all passengers for one premium with no additional charge for caravans. There are no irritating price bands — you pay only for the time you're away.

WHEREVER YOU ARE IN EUROPE YOU'RE NEVER FAR FROM RESCUE

Our extensive network of approved garages and recovery specialists is right where you are — always close to hand. You won't be searching for your phone book or worrying about paying bills — Europ Assistance takes care of everything.

ONE PHONE CALL SORTS EVERYTHING OUT Just one phone call from anywhere in

europ assistance

Offices in London, Paris, Milan, Madrid, Munich, Brussels, Dublin, Luxembourg, Lisbon and Athens.

Call and send us your breakdown details and we'll sort it out for you.

For immediate cover, further information, details of policy wording or a quotation, phone

0444 442211 24 hours a day, or fill in the coupon.

Prices are for a 2 week holiday based on car, 2 adults and 2 children, and including 10% VAT. All prices are correct as date of printing.

europ assistance

Europ Assistance Ltd, 100 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0ES, Tel: 0171 580 1122.

Please read the terms and conditions of cover before applying.

europ assistance

# Sol's city of African dreams

**T**his is the story. Long before the dawn of recorded history a tribe of nomads settled in a secluded valley, blessed with the best abundance of nature. They were gentle, harmonious people, and they became rich through mining gold and platinum, and they built a royal palace for their king.

The palace was built on an island in a sacred lake. It was built with towers and waterfalls with noble elephants decorating the walls, and leopards guarding the gates. Huge elephant tusks shaped the vaults and arches.

But their idyll was not to last. One day the earth shook and the people fled in terror. The walls of the city around the palace cracked and crumbled. The memory of the city faded, and as the centuries passed only spoken legend recalled the Lost City.

Now that city is to rise again. Good old Sol Kerzner is building the Lost City from scratch. He is conjuring the legend into life from a combination of dreams, of folk memories of the lost civilisation of Zimbabwe, of hard money-making plans for an African Disneyworld, a game park and water-playground with gambling and golf.

Mr Kerzner, who manages to combine the chutzpah of a Donald Trump with the imagination of a Walt Disney, and the physical presence of Orson Welles's Citizen Kane, is poised to transform Sun City, his Las Vegas of the high veld, into something with more international appeal. As South Africa begins to emerge from 40 years of world pariah status, he is repositioning his enterprise to take advantage of the expected floods of tourists attracted by the glorious sunshine, the first-world infrastructure, the almost-third-world prices, from Europe and America and Australia. Recent events in the black townships may now overshadow the image projected by the tourist industry, but this is viewed as a short-term problem.

Sun City in the scrub-covered dry hills of Bophuthatswana has had, not to put too fine a point on it, a slightly tacky reputation. It was where South African racists could take time off in the company of their black mistresses. Where the laws passed by a sort of independent sort-of county within South Africa's borders, allowed gambling and topless dancing and erotic movies. Where Tannie van der Merwe could pour her 50 cent coins into the jingling, humming and whirring slot machines while Indian millionaires from Durban could hazard their mansions on the turn of a card.

Now Mr Kerzner's newly hired chief operating officer, Gerard Inzerillo, a New York Italian who learned his hotel-keeping in Neva-

da and honed it in Florida, explains "Africa is grown up now. Now the world is entitled to one of the last authentic mysterious experiences, a true African experience. We wanna position that globally now. We don't need Las Vegas in southern Africa. We have one of the great treasures of the world, which is the African wild life, the African people, the culture, the cuisine, the wine, the music, the outdoors."

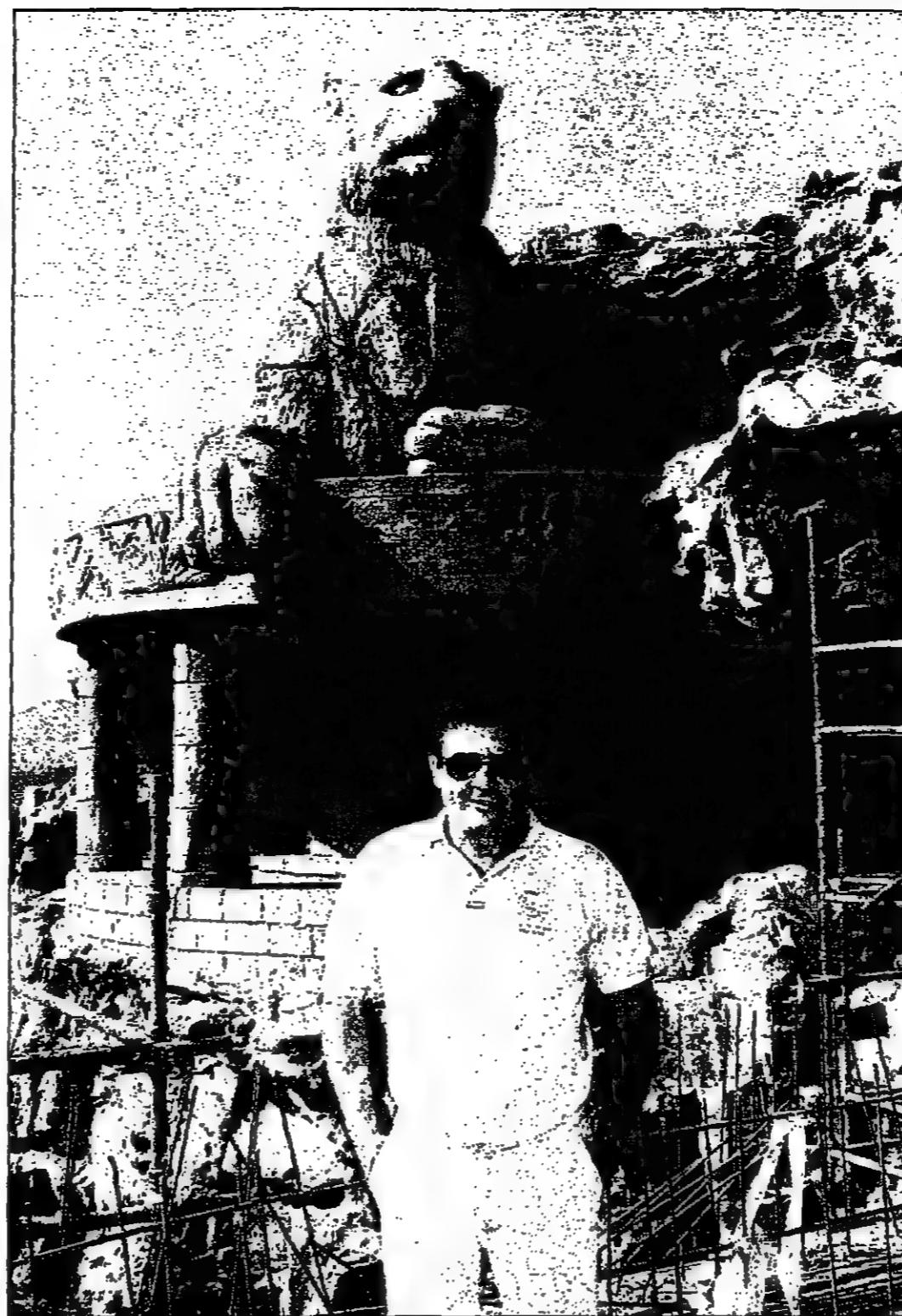
"There was a time when Sun City had a very hedonistic reputation. Expensive. For swingers. Promiscuity. I've been here seven weeks. I've found no evidence of that promiscuity. None. Nor would I tolerate it. There is gaming, there is entertainment. A lot of the entertainment may be suggestive to some people's taste. Some of it is topless. But I'll tell you this. One of my very strategic goals is to capitalise on a global trend now and to reposition Sun City as a quintessential family resort."

**S**o Mr Kerzner's vision of the Lost City with its island palace is taking shape at the heart of a children's aquatic playground. There are to be tube rides along a scenic waterway, a series of water chutes of varying degrees of terror, heated pools and an artificial surf machine throwing perfect waves onto an imported sandy beach.

The South African high veld is at best an arid place. So while bringing in all the water required for these moist pleasures, the designers are also bringing in three quarters of a million trees and jungle plants to surround the playing pools with man-made forests, too. Some will be dry forests — and two ancient baobab trees have already been imported to the area. There will also be wet forests and one forest which will be continually drenched in a fine drizzle.

While the plants are being tended in a hospital nursery, the earth moving and excavation and building is going on with what appears calculated desperation. The opening date is only six months away. The buildings are being carefully constructed of artificial rock, canted and distressed to look as though they have suffered in a quake. A road is being blasted through real rock. "Yes," my guide agreed, "this rock is real, but Sol thinks it is the wrong colour, so it is being painted white."

The palace has taken recognisable shape. The style of architecture could be described as jungle baroque. Structurally, it is recognisable as a hotel and conference centre, with hundreds of windows, and some magnificently arranged public rooms. The entrance atrium is domed like St Paul's, lined with a naive but glowing painting of jungle ani-



Dream builder: Sol Kerzner and one of his fantastic buildings rising from the veld

mals. "When it was finished Sol didn't like it," my guide said. "So the scaffolding was all put back and it was done again. He was right, of course."

But the main eye-catching features are the towers, each topped with a kiosk of curved tusk. The principal architect of this extravaganza is Gerald Allison, a 58-year-old Californian, whose work already includes a beach resort at Walt Disney World in Florida, and the Magic Kingdom Hotel at EuroDisney. He described his challenge "not to design a hotel, but to build a true palace of an ancient time. Inherent in the fantasy was the requirement to create an architecture that had never existed before."

The elephant is the main theme of the architecture. The huge pillars in the public rooms rest on elephant feet. Elephant bas-reliefs skirt along cloistered panels. Elephant corbels support galleries. And last week witnessed one of the first events which will lead up to the

official opening of the Lost City this December — the unveiling of Shawu. Shawu was one of the so-called Magnificent Seven elephants of Kruger Park renowned in their lifetimes for their size and their ivory. A life-size image of him has been cast in bronze and stands at the heart of the convention centre of the hotel in the "Elephant Atrium". And before an audience which included some extraordinarily distinguished animal conservationists, a theatrical exercise of jungle drums and dry ice torches, dancers and deep-throated African choirs took place to present it to the public.

The association of the resort with animal conservation is something that Mr Kerzner takes pride in, and he, at least, is sure that the Lost City does not mark a step away from his original concept of Sun City. He is already concentrating on the Africanness of the experience, pointing out that right from the start Sun City was associated with a wild game reserve. He announced at the

unveiling ceremony that he would be spending a million rand to move a herd of elephant and hippo endangered by the southern African drought south to his reserves, and would build a dam to provide a constant, drought resistant supply of water for them in the future. Reassuringly the first big event

When people come here we want them to say, "Gee whiz," Sol Kerzner says, standing in the middle of a noisy building site fingered by a chain of worry beads. Even as South Africa's townships descend into anarchy, and as wildly antagonistic leaders haggle over the political map of the country, he is spending more than £100 million on pure pleasure.

To the average white South African Mr Kerzner, one of the wealthiest and most controversial businessmen on the African continent, is a hero who brought them previously unreachable fantasies such as gambling and blue movies. Even among black people who previously boycotted his pleasure palaces, Mr Kerzner is slowly beginning to acquire an aura of acceptability. He is not disturbed by the implications of future African National Congress (ANC) rule in South Africa, despite the organisation insisting on the reincorporation of the homelands once a non-racial government is in power. He began planning the Lost City with that prospect very much part of the overall scenario.

"If you look at this project there can be no doubt that it's going to have a very significant impact on the future growth of tourism," he says. "Tourism has everything that the new South Africa needs, extensive foreign exchange earnings, labour intensive jobs. Whatever the final form of the new South Africa is politically, Sun City and the Lost City are going to be a valuable asset."

Just to be sure, though, Mr Kerzner has lately been wiring and dining the political élite of the ANC. He gave one of his Johannesburg mansions over to an ANC party a few weeks ago.

On the site of his latest project, as public relations functionaries flitter ineffectually in his wake, Mr Kerzner gets into his stride, and does what he enjoys best: showing his latest toy. Donning a hard hat, he leads the way across half-built bridges and mountains of scaffolding. At every point, he pauses to explain in painful detail the workings of gimmicks. Never mind the fact that, traditionally, there is little in black Africa approaching the Western concept of a royal palace. Mr Kerzner decided he would invent one.

"In developing this I kept saying to the guys, once we decided it'll be a palace, it's gotta be African. It took them almost a year to get the design right. Initially the towers were very sort of mosquey, they then became quite European and cathedral-like. Finally I said to the guys, look man, if there was such a thing as an African palace, it's going to be open, with look-out positions."

The Lost City is the biggest venture Sol Kerzner has ever tackled. But, for once, no one is questioning his sanity. When he launched South Africa's first luxury resort hotel near Durban in 1964, he was just 29. He was dismissed as a "mad kid". Within a year, it was South Africa's premier resort. Four years later, he built another luxury hotel on Durban's beachfront. Another year later, backed by the corporate giant South African Breweries, he established the Southern Sun hotel chain, changing the face of tourism in South Africa.

But when he announced his plans for Sun City, none of that mattered. Once again, he was the mad kid. The opening for a gambling resort within day-tripper distance of Johannesburg and Pretoria came after South Africa had granted pseudo-independence to the Tswana people. It was the heyday of Grand Apartheid, and the government readily indulged in such bizarre mechanisms for redistributing the black majority.

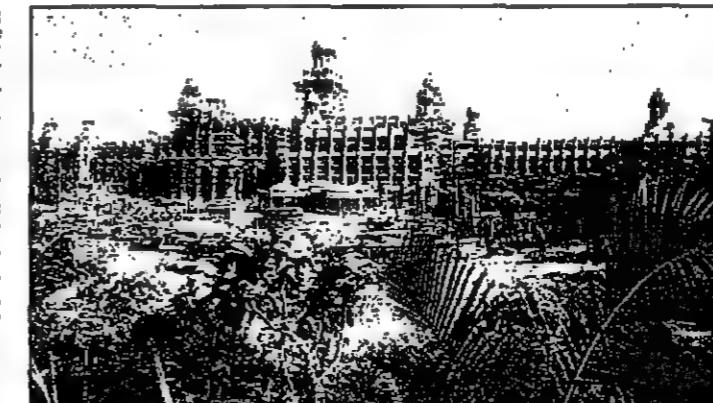
Mr Kerzner was not interested in ideology. He saw opportunity. As each of four homelands was granted independence, he moved in with lavish offers for gambling rights, casino sites and resort hotels.

In the Transkei homeland, it is alleged, he paid a R2 million bribe to persuade the now deposed president George Matanzima to give him sole casino rights for the territory. Transkei still has a warrant out for Mr Kerzner's arrest. He has denied that he paid a bribe, saying that the sum was extorted from him at a time when it was too late to pull out of the project. His attitude is that his hotel group, Sun International (Bophuthatswana), is a public company, listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and its books are open to scrutiny.

He prefers talking about the "junkies" that persuaded him to build Sun City: "There was absolutely nothing here, there were no points of reference, there was no research and development one could really do to determine whether we would make it."

Mr Kerzner is doing some serious wooing of the world's beautiful people. Recently, he found himself lunching with Jean-Michel Jarre, the French keyboard and laser light wizard, dining with Miss World and in between playing tag with at least two TV network crews who had been flown to the site.

If people don't readily swallow his fantasy, Kerzner is willing to make it easier for them. His staff have auditioned more than a dozen London-based public relations companies, in search of an international promoter for the Lost City. With a rumoured public relations budget of close to R5 million (£1 million), that is one constituency that will not object to designer mythology.



Jungle gothic: a view of the Lost City of Bophuthatswana

## Neglected history chained to a railing

The Royal Geographical Society is hoping to break down publicity fences

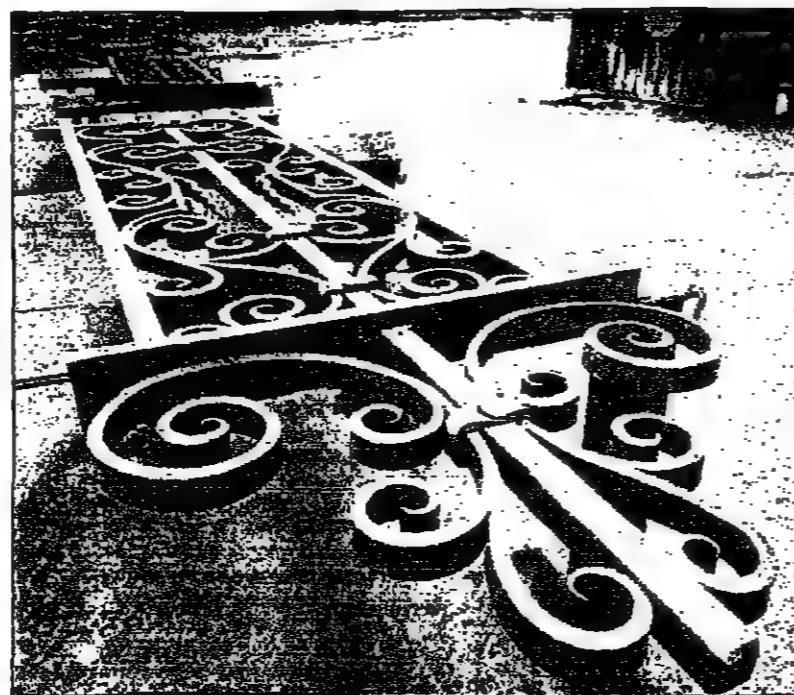
**O**n May 16, 1932, The Times published a letter from a Professor Debenham appealing for funds for an expedition "to settle for ever the last great geographical problem which remains": whether or not the Antarctic was divided into two sub-continents by a wide channel.

While two American air expeditions had already been planned to try to settle the question, the appeal was on behalf of a more traditional form of exploration: "For the last few months," the professor wrote, "in a small room at the Royal Geographical Society, a group of young men have been planning the same journey of 15,000 miles, not by air, but on foot with dog teams."

The leader of the group was Ginge Watkins, at 25 the youngest-ever winner of the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) Founders' Medal. Dynamic and good-looking, Watkins had caught the public's imagination in a way no British polar explorer had done since the days of Shackleton and Scott.

On July 8, the Prince of Wales will unveil a new set of railings outside Lowther Lodge, the home of the RGS in Kensington Gore, in west London. This is the building in which Watkins's journey was planned, and in which thousands of scientific expeditions have been organised and analysed since the RGS moved there from Savile Row in 1912. Inside, it is not hard to picture Watkins at work, for the building is little changed.

From the outside Lowther Lodge does not have the look of the headquarters of a learned royal society. Although it is a large building, the busy composition of its main redbrick facade, with its many recessions and proje-



Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's. One of Lord Curzon's first actions after the purchase was to order the demolition of the high brick wall that masked the front of the building from Kensington Gore. This wall was replaced with railings, to the design of

Thompson and Walford, the architects, which followed closely the pattern of the railings around Hyde Park, across the road. In 1941, in common with others across the country, they were removed to be melted down for the war effort. There is a story that they were seen intact after

the war — that their removal had been merely symbolic — but if so, they were never replaced.

The new railings, designed by architects Purcell Miller Tritton & Partners, and based in their turn on Thompson and Walford's drawings, are, it has to be said, nothing special. Nancy Davis, chairman of the Lowther Lodge Group, which is dedicated to the building's conservation, describes them as "profoundly neutral in design terms".

The railings are costing the RGS £40,000, an amount it had trouble raising until Arco British, a subsidiary of the American oil and gas exploration company, stepped in with commercial sponsorship. So why bother to replace them? After all, the railings have nothing to do with our main purpose." But like

"our removal of their predecessors, the installation of the new railings seems to have a symbolic significance."

The society has more exhibitions in the field than it ever had in the 19th century. The number of applicants for grants goes up every year. We

are enjoying, according to Dr Hemming, "a golden age of discovery". But, he says, the discoveries made are no longer written about. "The RGS has always been a fantastically poor society," Ms Davis says. "Geologists don't make millions. When they die, all they leave the society is their library."

The hidden reason for the replacement of the railings, and for the proposed development of a block of flats in Lowther Lodge's back garden, is, of course, money: in order to raise its public profile the society needs money, and in order to make money, it needs to raise its public profile.

This is a dilemma with which oddly enough, Watkins might have sympathised. He, too, was the victim of a recession, and never managed, in spite of his fame to secure the funds to finance his Antarctic expedition.

Instead he led, that same summer of 1932, a much more modest expedition back to the Arctic, where he had made his reputation. Forced to travel light, Watkins and his colleagues had to hunt much of their own food once they arrived at their destination.

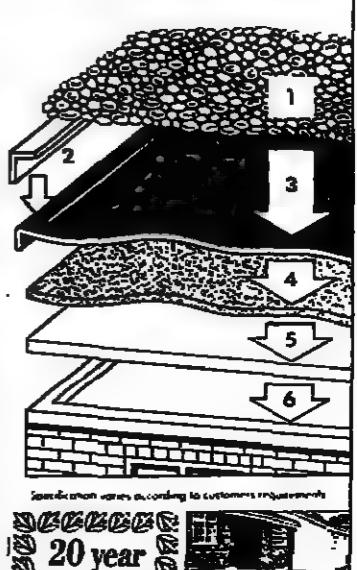
Because Watkins handled his kayak as well as an eskimo, most of the hunting fell to him. One day he failed to return from a seal hunt. His kayak was found floating upside down in a fjord. His body was never found.

The kayak is now displayed,

## Total Peace of Mind ...that's a flat roof from Thermabond!

Maintenance Free:

1. Washed Bank Gravel.
2. Aluminium Edging Trim.
3. Firestone Membrane.
4. Geotextile.
5. Optional Thermabond Insulation.
6. Optional Decking.



20 year Guarantee without quibble

**THERMABOND CONTRACTS LTD.**  
Firestone BUILDING PRODUCTS  
NOBODY COVERS YOU BETTER.  
Available throughout the U.K., Channel Islands and Ireland.  
To: Thermabond Contracts Ltd., FREEPOST (AR8787),  
Manchester, M16 8HB. would like further information on  
Thermabond Flat Roofing - Industrial - Domestic  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Tel \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

CALLUM MURRAY

# Primed and timed for healing

The BBC challenges *Coronation Street* with a programme about the medical problems of the famous, reports Alasdair Buchan

**W**hen Sue Lawley recently threw in the towel as a chat show host one of her complaints was that not enough famous people would agree to interviews without having something to "sell" — a record, book, film or concert tour. She missed an incentive that a new BBC television series is employing to the full — encouraging people to talk about their health.

Apart from doctors pinned against the wall at parties, many people actually enjoy hearing about others' medical setbacks and recoveries. Equally, a lot of others, including the famous, are happy to oblige.

On the surface, *Fighting Back* (BBC1, Wednesdays, 7.30pm) threatens all the familiar horrors of the talk show genre. A cheering audience with searchlights flashing back and forth over its heads greet the entrance of the glamorous host, the actress Lynn Redgrave. There are no Wogan-style jokes but the guest is first introduced then seated on a revolving stage for a "chat" about his or her most traumatic memories. The series began this week with Mike Nolan, a former singer with Buck's Fizz, talking about the epilepsy which followed his near death in a coach crash. All that seems to be lacking is Loyd Grossman in a surgical mask.

The producers say the glitz facade is there to attract an audience in peak viewing time, but the underlying purpose is much more down-to-earth. "This is not an exercise in peeping through the keyhole," says Michael Latham, the editor of the series, who does not hide the fact that a large part of his brief was to devise a programme that would attract an audience in the most difficult slot for the BBC, opposite ITV's *Coronation Street*.

The one thing that all the people featured in the programmes have in common is that they genuinely want to help others by sharing their experiences," Mr Latham says.

Certainly, the experiences covered by the celebrity guests are serious. Next week the tennis player Arthur Ashe talks at length about how he and his family are coping with the discovery that he has AIDS. Other programmes involve the model



Fighting back: Maurice Gibb, a reformed alcoholic, with Lynn Redgrave (centre) and his wife Yvonne ... "This is a wonderful form of giving something back," he says

**The one thing that all the people featured in the programmes have in common is that they want to help others by sharing their experiences'**

back so that they can help others."

As a frequent chat show guest herself Miss Redgrave is firmly, very firmly, of the opinion that talk shows have a cheek asking people who don't have anything to "sell" to appear. "It's a very English attitude to think celebrities are whores who will do anything for exposure," she says bluntly. "The difference here is that these people are not selling anything, they are giving something. They are taking part in a programme in order to help others."

Maurice Gibb, a reformed alcoholic, agrees: "This is a wonderful form of giving something back in return for all the help I was given when I was in trouble. I felt that the

main point of this programme was to get across to other alcoholics and their families that something can be done and that they are not struggling alone."

The studio audience does not participate in discussion on the programme but Miss Redgrave feels it helps her guests relax and tell a better story. "And of course, there is a great deal of humour in the middle of these terrible stories," she says. "The laughter of the studio audience helps the viewers at home pinpoint the spirit in which the stories are being told."

The studio interviews are gentle evocations of the enquiries conducted a thousand times a day in

medical consulting rooms. Questions such as "When did you first notice? ... Then what happened? ... How did that affect you?" are no problem to experienced media performers. But the tenor is deliberately unaggressive. Mr Latham says, in order to provide a balance to some fairly tough filmed inserts. Mr Gibb, for example, has to sit through interviews with his wife and children talking about a part of his life he cannot recall with clarity.

Margot Hemingway, filmed at a London hospital where bulimics are treated, breaks down during a psychodrama session. Miss Redgrave, also a former bulimic, says, "It took me five years after I had stopped suffering from bulimia to admit in public. Margot is nowhere near that far down the road so I think it helped her to have me to talk about it."

Miss Redgrave believes that the years of self-imposed secrecy about her illness gives her a particular insight. "I couldn't say I had it, though I knew it was destructive and disgusting. These are all people who are very bold and are holding nothing back." The 48-year-old actress believes that the cathartic effect she experienced by "coming out" ten years ago might be a help to the viewers as well as her guests.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1992

Cars, not pollen, could be more to blame for hay fever

## Suffer in the city

**M**y eyes are damp as I write this article; your nose may well be running as you read it. These symptoms may be caused by summer colds but, this year in particular, hay fever is a much more likely diagnosis.

Estimates on how many people are affected — thought to be about one in six — are only educated guesses. Most hay fever sufferers do not appear in the medical statistics because they buy their own remedies from the chemist, or simply put up with sore eyes and sniffles. Hay fever rates will be highest among young people living in cities, and lowest among pensioners in the countryside.

The condition, known as seasonal allergic rhinitis, is most common in people aged between five and 25, but can also suddenly appear, or reappear, in middle age.

Between the 1950s and the 1980s the number of people consulting their GPs with hay fever symptoms quadrupled. More recently, the numbers of sufferers are said to be increasing by 5 per cent each year.

"We have every reason to think this trend will continue," says Robert Davies, a professor of respiratory medicine at St Bartholomew's hospital, London.

Sufferers rely on the pollen count — the number of grains of pollen per cubic metre of inhaled air — to find out what kind of day they are likely to have. However, Professor Davies believes a clearer picture would be provided by measuring the effects of car exhaust fumes and other sources of atmospheric pollution.

Hay fever symptoms are caused by an allergy to the proteins in grass and tree pollens. Some people are affected by levels as low as ten grains of pollen per cubic metre of inhaled air, while others will be symptom-free until levels reach 100 or more.



Summer of discontent: the annual misery of hay fever

However, the rise in the number of people affected by hay fever since the 1950s has coincided with a drop in airborne pollen levels, the result of farmers planting low-pollen grasses, such as ryegrass, and cutting it for silage before it has a chance to pollinate. But production of one particular crop, oil seed rape, has increased tenfold in ten years.

Those densely planted fields of yellow flowers, with their thick powdery pollen, seem an obvious cause of hay fever.

But Professor Davies has his doubts. "Oil seed rape is implicated because it smells so strong, and produces flowers just as the pollen levels start to rise. But its pollen is too heavy to be carried far by the wind, and there is little evidence supporting the theory that it can be blamed for the increase in hay fever."

He points out that cars have also proliferated in the post-war years, and that exhaust pollution could explain why city dwellers are more affected by hay fever than those in the country.

Professor Davies says some of the best studies of hay fever have been undertaken in Sweden, where for many years military conscripts have been asked about a variety of diseases. "This research has shown that hay fever is three times more common in conscripts from Stockholm than in those from the country," he

says. "In Japan, where cedar tree pollens are the main cause of hay fever, it has been found that people living near roads are much more likely to be affected than people living in the forest."

Japanese studies have also shown that exposure to diesel emissions stimulates the production of IgE, the allergy antibody that triggers the symptoms of hay fever.

The effects of pollen grains coated with these pollutants are the same as a major rise in the pollen count," Professor Davies says. His own work suggests another mechanism by which atmospheric pollution may cause a rise in the incidence of hay fever. He has found that nitrogen dioxide and ozone from motor car exhausts can damage the delicate hairs in the inner lining of the nose, making it easier for pollen particles to be absorbed.

Death occurs because of a decrease in the concentration of sodium, hyponatraemia, in the blood. In extreme cases of hyponatraemia, the patient suffers stupor, coma and eventually convulsions and death.

Recent press reports of French research have given more reasons why small quantities of alcohol — the authors claim in particular red wine — are beneficial: not only does it increase the proportion of high density, "good" fat in the blood to the low density "dangerous" portion, but the wine

ANN KENT

For a free hay fever information pack, produced by the British Allergy Foundation, write to Summer Survival Pack, PO Box 21, Godalming, Surrey GU7 2SS.

## Ripples from research

**CHARING CROSS Hospital is one of the London hospitals which it is supposed would be threatened with the axe if the authors of the King's Fund report on London medicine had their way. Their recommendations would dismantle the London teaching hospital system which has made London one of the five or six great teaching centres of the world. Their express purpose is to make more money available for spending on social workers, counsellors and other members of the primary health team as to be better able to care for, among examples quoted, the homeless and drug addicts.**

The publication of the King's Fund's deliberations almost coincides with a report in *Mins* magazine of research at the Charing Cross which will revolutionise the life of thousands of elderly, mainly very poor, people in the capital and millions worldwide, who suffer from venous varicose leg ulcers.

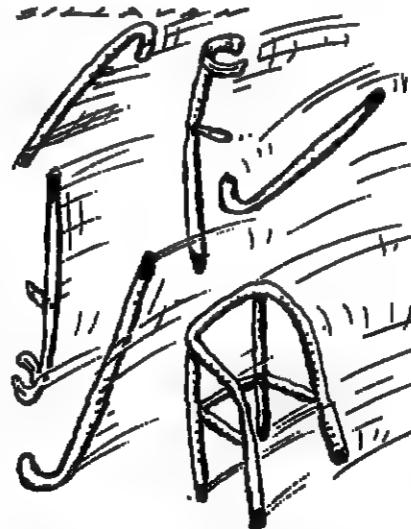
Although leg ulcers can affect any income group they are more common in those who have spent a lifetime being overworked, overweight and poorly paid. The ulcers erode the flesh of the lower third of the leg: as it rots the discharge oozes through matted stockings and bandages so that its stench permeates the house or flat.

The traditional treatment of leg ulcers is to bandage the leg tightly and instruct the patient to keep her, or less often his, legs

elevated; not easy for an old person living alone and looking after herself. Research shows that within 48 hours the pressure of the bandage, even if expertly applied by the district nurse, has eased off and the bandage is doing no good. Doctors at Charing Cross have developed a four-layered leg covering, which will be known as the Charing Cross bandage system when it becomes available to GPs later this year. It can be left on for a week and does not need to be changed every 48 hours as it maintains a therapeutic pressure for at least seven days. When wearing them, eight out of ten patients are cured within 12 weeks, four times as many as those who have standard district nursing care. The introduction of the bandaging system has meant that twice as many patients can be treated at Charing Cross, and despite this the cost of running the unit has fallen from £400,000 a year to £150,000.

Research at teaching hospitals enquires

**MEDICAL BRIEFING**  
Dr Thomas Stuttaford



into the mundane as well as the exotic, but even high-technology research has applications for home care. Students who attended the Charing Cross unit will never forget the lessons learnt there: in particular the importance of excluding arterial disease before applying a tight bandage (lest gangrene supervene).

When those students go to their own practices they will carry the knowledge they learnt in London to all corners of the earth.

### Relatives, take note

**THE Olympic Games have focused interest on the unnecessary sudden death which occasionally occur in young athletes and are caused by the misuse of drugs. Cyclists, for example, may have had coronary arteries after their blood viscosity has been increased by erythropoietin, which increases the production of red blood cells, or by autologous transfusion of red cells.**

Tragic as these deaths are, they are avoidable, unlike that of Daniel Yorath, son of the football manager Terry Yorath, who died of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Last week the sudden death of a Malvern schoolgirl from the same cause has also been reported. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is one of the commoner causes of sudden death in an apparently healthy young adult. In hypertrophic cardiomyopathy the heart muscle thickens abnormally and interferes with the pumping action of the heart by pressing on the mitral valve if the left side of the heart is involved, or more

occasionally if the right side is affected the pulmonary valve, thereby producing an obstruction to the flow of blood.

Cardiomyopathies are divided into those which are secondary to other diseases or those which are idiopathic, like those of Daniel or the Malvern schoolgirl, with no obvious cause.

*General Practitioner* magazine has recently warned that the majority of so-called idiopathic hypertrophic cardiomyopathies are inherited, and that one of the genes responsible has been identified at St George's Medical School, London. It is recommended that the near kin of any sufferer from proven hypertrophic cardiomyopathy should be screened so that its presence can be detected early before its typical symptoms — including chest pain, palpitations, fainting attacks or even sudden death — make their presence known. A modified lifestyle and treatment can relieve symptoms in many cases; others may eventually need a heart transplant.

LIZ HODGKINSON  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1992

**Staying mad can be bad**  
Resentment may be damaging to your health

**T**he idea that resentment can kill is not exactly new. The philosopher Nietzsche observed that of all the negative emotions, *resentment* was by far the most corrosive. It eats into the personality and stays there, he said, doing ever more harm as the years go by.

And now, some doctors are considering the idea that negative emotions, rather than what we might eat, drink or smoke, are most destructive to health. Of all the "bad health" emotions — anxiety, anger, fear, resentment — resentment they suggest may be the most damaging.

The reason for this, says Dr Richard Tonkin, a consultant gastroenterologist who now runs the Health Screening Unit at the London Clinic, is because there is never any outlet for this emotion.

Unlike many other emotions which may be felt fleetingly and are then dispersed, resentment gets trapped in the system, and, he believes, may eventually affect blood chemistry and the immune system.

"With resentment," he says, "there is a sense of being unable to cope. People suffer from it, feel hard done by, yet normally, they suffer and fume in silence. Resentment puts the body into a state

**'People often don't realise they can make a conscious choice to alter their attitude'**

of preparation for action. The pulse rises and continual secretion of adrenaline causes over-production of fats such as cholesterol and triglycerides.

"The problem is, there is no outlet for them at all, as there is never any action. So the excess adrenaline and cholesterol stay in the circulation, clogging up the system."

A typical resentment-sufferer, according to Dr Tonkin, is a sub-manager who believes the chairman is an ass, and fumes about being undervalued and unappreciated — yet never does anything about it.

"People often don't realise that they can make a conscious choice to alter their attitude," he says. "If you change your eating habits, you'll alter the amount of cholesterol you take in, but unless you alter your attitudes, the danger is still there. My own belief is that, although dietary and lifestyle advice is important, the overwhelming cause of modern disease is the stress caused by negative emotions."

If resentment does affect health, how does one start to get it out of the system? Dr Tonkin believes that health screening clinics can help.

"Instead of identifying risk factors, such as smoking, drinking, saturated fats, which everybody knows about anyway these days, I try to help people get the reins in their own hands, so that they can be in charge of what they do, feel useful, that they are contributing," he says.

GPs are now being encouraged by the health department to run health promotion clinics in their surgeries. But the real health promotion comes, Dr Tonkin is certain, when people understand the good that can be achieved when negative emotions are replaced by positive ones.

Over the past few years, adrenaline has come to be seen as a "bad" hormone, but says Dr Tonkin, it is simply a tool which can be used for good or ill. "It's all a question of how you deal with the situation."

But not all health screening experts accept that the stress caused by negative emotions play a part in health breakdown. Dr David Barkham, who runs a lipid-lowering clinic at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "There is certainly evidence from animal studies that stress causes a rise in cholesterol levels, and also some work suggesting that unemployed people have raised cholesterol levels. But I don't feel that stress is a major factor in determining cholesterol levels. It's certainly very small compared to diet, weight and activity levels."







BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (15815);  
**6.30 Breakfast News** begins with Business Breakfast until 6.55 when Laurie Mayer and Al Dando present news and topical reports with regular business, sport, weather, regional news and travel bulletins (47222551).  
**9.05 Perfect Strangers**, American comedy series (r) (6903794) 9.30 Hot Chefs. Antony Worrall Thompson serves up salmon nifties, Mediterranean sandwiches and an unusual Bloody Mary (s) (24959).  
**10.00 News**, regional news and weather (6755110) 10.05 Playdays. For the very young (s) (4981628) 10.25 Bananaman. Animation, with the voices of Tim Brooke-Taylor, Bill Oddie, Graeme Garden and Jill Shilling (r) (6754442) 10.35 What a Carry On! A compilation of clips from the saucy TV series on film comedies (4024442).  
**11.00 News**, regional news and weather (6755110) 11.05 Travel Show Guides. A look at what the main resorts of south-west France have to offer the holidaymaker (r) (4390143) 11.35 Major Dad. American domestic comedy series set on an army camp (4394336).  
**12.00 News**, regional news and weather (7629044) 12.05 Summer Scene. Magazine series presented by Caron Keating and Linda Mitchell from the National Garden Festival in Ebbw Vale (8159794).  
**1.00 One O'Clock News**. (Ceefax) Weather (71930) 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (5932259).  
**1.50 Wimbledon** 92. Desmond Lynam introduces live action from day five of the championships. The commentator team is John Barrett, Mark Cox, Barry Davies, Bill Threlfall, Paul Hutchins, John Alexander and Julian Tutt (s) (56052249).  
**4.10 The All New Pantomime Show** (r) (2465133) 4.35 The True Story of Spit MacPhee. Episode two of the eight-part children's drama serial from Australia. (t) (Ceefax) (4035978).  
**5.00 Newsround** (6433755) 5.10 Troublemakers. Episode four of a six-part children's drama serial (r) (Ceefax) (907978).  
**5.35 Neighbours** (r). (Ceefax) (s) (941862). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster.  
**6.00 Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Ceefax) Weather (201).  
**6.30 Regional News Magazines** (831). Northern Ireland: Neighbours. 7.00 European Football Championship. Live coverage of the final from the Ullevi stadium, Gothenburg, between Germany and the surprise team of the tournament Denmark, introduced by Desmond Lynam with Terry Venables and Jimmy Hill. The commentator is John Motson, assisted by Trevor Brooking (2892423).  
NB: the following programmes may run late if extra time is needed  
**9.10 News** with Martyn Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (209055).



Bent on revenge for betrayal: Catherine Oxenberg (9.30pm)

**9.30 Film:** Ring of Scorpions (1990) starring Caroline Goodall, Catherine Oxenberg and Linda Cropper. The second of a four-part Australian drama about three women seeking revenge on a duplicitous man whose betrayal sent them to prison. Directed by Ian Barry. (Ceefax) (s) (11591).  
**10.30 Today at Wimbledon**. Harry Carpenter and Helen Rollason introduce highlights from the fifth day of the championships. (Ceefax) (s) (77715).  
**11.30 Film:** The Gate (1987) starring Stephen Dorff, Christa Denton and Louis Tripp. Canadian horror movie about a young boy, his friend and his teenage sister who accidentally discover and open a gate into Hell in their backyard during a weekend when the parents are away. A silly story is kept afloat by excellent special effects. Directed by Tibor Takacs (s) (559775).  
**12.55am Weather** (1906263)

## SKY ONE

**SKY NEWS**

- Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites. News on the hour.
- 6.00am News (2958682) 9.30 Nightline (79423) 10.00 Dayline (19626) 10.30 Newsbeat (37051) 10.45 This Morning (14735) 11.00 Daytime (469572) 11.30 Weather (14735) 11.45 Business Report (102013) 12.30pm Good Morning America (s) (36798) 13.00 Good Morning America 2 (84607) 2.30 Entertainment (14779) 3.00 ABC News (45161) 3.30 ABC News (48540) 3.30 ABC News (56737) 2.30 Travel (24651) 3.30 ABC News (48540) 3.30 ABC News (56737) 2.30 Another World (7167384) 3.15 The Big Cat Show (4736220) 5.00 Facts of Life (2775) 5.30 Different Worlds (22680) 5.30 First Dates (2892423) 6.30 I'm Sorry (8133) 7.00 The Queen (5292) 7.30 Another World (7167384) 8.00 The Flash (11423) 8.00 W.W.F. Superstars of Wrestling (87189) 10.00 Studs (31775) 10.30 Film Invasion of the Star Creatures (15442); Invention of the Star Creatures (15442);

• Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites. 6.00am Showcase (317467)

## THE TIMES

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE

APPEAR EVERY TUESDAY FOR MORE INFORMATION

TEL: DAVID GERMAN 071-481 1982



Alzheimer's disease  
can make a wife  
feel like a widow.

Alzheimer's disease is a physical illness which destroys the mind and memory. Anyone can get it. At 40, or even younger. Caring for someone you love with any form of dementia can be heartbreaking. Please support the Alzheimer's Disease Society and show you care.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
I enclose my donation of £ _____ or Please debit my Access/Visa/Mastercard No. _____ to the amount of £ _____ Please send more details <input type="checkbox"/>
Please send to Alzheimer's Disease Society, FREEPOST, 158-160 Balham High Road, London SW12 9YY Tel 081 675 6557

Number 2945. Licensed by Ofcom Registration No. 11049



Alzheimer's Disease Society  
Caring for Dementia

BBC2

6.45 Open University: Victorian Dissenting Chapels (9888249) Ends at 7.10. 8.00 Breakfast News (1814794);  
**8.15 Westminster**. A round-up of business from both Houses (630930).  
**10.00 Film:** Girl Crazy (1943, b/w) starring Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. A tuneful Gershwin musical, being shown to mark Garland's seventieth birthday. Rooney plays the heir of a wealthy businessman who is sent to an isolated, all-male agricultural college to help him concentrate on his studies and meets a beautiful girl, With Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra, directed by Norman Taurog (39372355).  
**11.35 The History Man**. Brian McFerry visits medieval Bungay Castle in Norfolk. (r) (5959133) 11.40 Weekend Outlook (r) (5956046).  
**11.45 Postman Pat** (r) (6183442).  
**12.00 Wimbledon '92**. Live action from the Centre and Number One courts on day five of the championships. Includes news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.30 (3623607).  
**8.00 The Crescent and the Star**.

• CHOICE: Muslim Central Asia is the subject of this useful four-part briefing on some of the lesser-known territories of the former Soviet Union. Each film tackles one republic, starting tonight with Turkmenistan. It is the size of France, but with fewer than four million people, and thanks to its mineral resources has vast economic potential. That, however, is something for the future. Of more immediate concern is the cult of personality building up around President Niyazov, an infant mortality rate five times as high as Britain's and cautious moves towards capitalism. Repressed for 70 years by Soviet atheism, Islam is back and flourishing but unlikely, it seems, to pose a threat to the state. Unlike that of the neighbouring Iranians or Afghans, the Turkmen's religion is traditional and non-fanatical. (Ceefax) (s) (6595).  
**8.30 Gardeners' World**. Geoff Hamilton and Liz Biggs visit the Floride Show, a horticultural extravaganza in Holland (8794).  
**9.00 Bottom**. Low taste comedy written by and starring Rik Mayall and Adrian Edmondson as a pair of bachelor apartment-sharers at the bottom of life's heap (r) (Ceefax) (s) (5688).



Pints: Nicholas Cochrane (left) and Simon Gregson (6.30pm)

**9.30 Words on Film: Pieces of Peace.**  
 • CHOICE: Adrian Mitchell's personal documentary in verse sets out to be a treatise on peace and becomes a denunciation of war. Mitchell recalls the death of two uncles in the first world war and how his mother always wore two poppies on Remembrance Day. He remembers growing up in the second world war, being evacuated to the West Country and playing blissfully in the woods as the battles raged. The innocence of childhood is a recurring theme evoked through schoolchildren in Devon and young victims of torture being helped by a London medical foundation. Mitchell suggests that the third world war is a conflict between the rich and the poor, and warns: "no peace can last if starving people are locked out of the gates of our rich garden". Ralph Steadman's evocative drawings embellish the theme. (Ceefax) (s) (39881).  
**10.00 Have I Got News For You?** Last in the series of the irreverent news quiz presented by Angus Deayton. Joining the regular team captains, Ian Hislop and Paul Merton, are Cecil Parkinson and Norman Willis (s) (56733).  
**10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow** (Peter Snow) (4057513).  
**11.15 What the Papers Say**. Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror reviews how the fourth estate has treated the week's news (656572). Wales: Wales in Westminster.  
**11.30 Scrutiny**. Iain Macwhirter looks at the work of parliamentary committees (77626). Wales: (11.45-12.00) What the Papers Say

**12.00 Weather** (5660114).  
**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**10.00 Film:** Judgment (1988) starring Robert De Niro, Meryl Streep, Jack Palance and James Woods. (s) (367713).  
**10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow** (Peter Snow) (4057513).  
**11.15 What the Papers Say**. Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror reviews how the fourth estate has treated the week's news (656572). Wales: Wales in Westminster.  
**11.30 Scrutiny**. Iain Macwhirter looks at the work of parliamentary committees (77626). Wales: (11.45-12.00) What the Papers Say

**12.00 Weather** (5660114).  
**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea. In Spanish with English subtitles (5042975). Ends at 1.30.

**12.05 Film:** Death of a Bureaucrat (1966, b/w). The Discovering Latin America season continues with this black comedy from Cuba about the widow of a factory worker demanding that her husband be exhumed because he was buried with his union card — the evidence she needs to receive her rightful pension. Directed by Tomás